ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,661—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1896.

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CHERRY BRANDY.
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ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
R.M.L. AUSTRALIA ..	6991	I. Reeves	18th April
R.V.L. CLYDE	4138	R. G. Murray....	25th "
R.M.L. CALEDONIA.	7558	W. B. Andrews ..	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4902	A. Symons	9th "
R.L. CARTHAGE	6263	M. DeHorne	16th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P. M.
† GANGES	4726	T. F. Creery.....	22nd May.
R.L. ORIENTAL	5294	L. H. Monle	29th "
† SUTLEJ	4905	A. Symons.....	5th June.
R.L. SHANNON.....	4179	E. Crowe	12th "
† GANGES.....	4726	T. F. Creery.....	19th "
R.L. PENINSULAR	5267	R. F. Briscoe	26th "

The Steamers marked R. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th March 1896.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX ...	T. Rassevich ...	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR.....	J. Nicolich... ...	4,119	750	1st June 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA	F. Krasovich..	3,185	350	7th May '96
MARIA VALERIE..	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June '96

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To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain,	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINBOBONA.....	C. Bollen	4,551	350	21st April '96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 7, 1896.

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REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th April, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 18th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th April, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on or about the 16th April, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, about the 15th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BOOLDANA" 2,860 tons, about the 14th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, sailing about 18th April calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th April, 1896.

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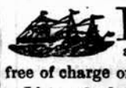
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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PIRBUX, President,
Sukkur Municipality.
Sukkur, 26th March, 1896.

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WANTED, for the Southern Mahratta Railway Head-Quarters, Hubli, a thoroughly qualified Railway STOREKEEPER. Previous Railway experience essential.
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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

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IT having come to our knowledge that certain SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of this well-known Wine are at present in the Bombay Market, we hereby CAUTION all purchasers that we are SOLE AGENTS for this Presidency, and that every Bottle sold by us bears the words "ST. RAPHAEL" on the Label and Capsule, and OUR NAME AS SOLE AGENTS on a Special Label. No Bottle not bearing these Marks should be purchased.

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FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL, both yarn and piece-dyed, is now available at the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in both large and small quantities. Regiments and large buyers liberally dealt with.
SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Bombay, will be held at the GAIETY THEATRE, on WEDNESDAY next, the 15th Instant, at 5-30 P.M. for the purpose of adopting a MEMORIAL to the Secretary of State for India on the SEPARATION of the CIVIL BRANCH of the MEDICAL SERVICE from the MILITARY.

DINSHA EDALJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDRAWARKAR,
A. M. DHARAMSEY,
Hon. Secretaries.

11th April, 1896.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY PAREL GYMKHANA.

A DANCE

will be held in the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, PAREL, on FRIDAY, 17th instant, at 9 P.M.

One Gentleman and Lady ..... Rs. 2
One Extra Lady ..... Re. 1

Tickets can be had on application to O. A. THOMPSON, Parel,
Honorary Secretary.

NO TICKETS WILL BE SOLD AT THE DOOR.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer "Dco. BALDUINO" Captain O. CAMPA, are informed of her arrival from GENOA on the 13th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short Delivery, &c., must be sent in before the Departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

SALVAGE SALE.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES CONCERNED.

WINES SALVED from the Army and Navy Stores Fire, SELLING at 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. below the Stores List Prices. Special terms to large purchasers. The Wines may be seen and sampled at the Cellars of the burnt out premises behind Watson's Hotel.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL REFORM FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Fund are requested to forward their Subscriptions to either of the Undersigned or to the Bank of Bombay.

A. P. CAMA,
M. G. DESHMUKH,
Hon. Treasurers.

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify that I have this day assumed the name of FURDOONJI KANJIBHOY AMROLIA, having been adopted by KANJIBHOY DORABJI MITHAIVALA as his son instead of the name I have hitherto borne as FURDOONJI BAMANJI AMROLIA.

FURDOONJI KANJIBHOY,
Amrolia.

Bombay, 13th April, 1896.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J.

SUIT No. 369 OF 1895.

NAGINDAS RUNCHORDAS ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

BAI BHANBAI, widow and another ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale of Moveable property issued herein on the 31st day of March, 1896, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL Certain moveable property consisting of household Furniture, &c., attached herein in satisfaction of costs amounting to Rs. 646-3-9 and further Costs.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Saturday, the 18th day of April, 1896, at 2-30 o'clock p. m. the undersigned will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for Sale put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, at Chatchpoogli, Parel Road (in the bungalow of the late Jufferbhoy Tharia Topan), through Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Company, Auctioneers, the said moveable property.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.

The property will be on view two days before the day of sale.—Dated this 13th day of April, 1896.

GHELLABHAI HARIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, & DINSHAW, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

OF our well-kown and celebrated *** PINET CASTILLON'S BRANDY which commands a sale larger than any other well-known Brands. BEWARE of glittering advertisements.

In order to increase the popularity of this famous Brandy we have REDUCED the PRICE from to-day to Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:

NOWROSJI ARDESIR AND SONS.

To be had at D. C. OOMRIGAR,

Opposite Crawford Market, and all Wine Merchants.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta

---

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD WOOD, MANGO FRUIT, &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th April, 1896, at 2 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Clare Mount premises, Byculla, by order of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, a lot of iron-barred frames, old teak pieces, cut trees, and right of removing fruit from mango trees.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th April, 1896.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay

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KOP'S BEER

NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS IN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and after the 15th instant the following CHANGES in the Train Service on the Broad-gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System will be brought into force:—

a. No. 15 Down and No. 16 Up Local Mixed Trains now running between Anand and Dakor will run through to and from Rutlam connecting with the Metre-gauge Malwa Section trains at Rutlam. There will then be 2 Through Trains each way daily between Anand and Rutlam.

b. The speed of No. 3 Down and No. 4 Up Through Ordinary Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad will be accelerated and the timings altered as below:—

No. 3 DOWN.		No. 4. UP.	
Bombay	Dep. 8-30	Ahmedabad	Dep. 6-0
Ahmedabad	Ar. 22-30	Bombay	Ar. 20-20

In addition to the Stations now shewn in the Current Time Table at which these Trains are not timed to stop, the following Stations will also be run through:—

No. 3 DOWN.	No. 4 UP.
MAHALAKSHMI.	BORIVLI.
PAREL.	MALAD.
ELPHINSTONE ROAD.	ANDHERI.
MAHIM.	MAHIM.
SANTA CRUZ.	ELPHINSTONE ROAD.
ANDHERI.	PAREL.
COREGAON.	MAHALAKSHMI.
MALAD.	

2. Consequent upon these alterations there will also be certain slight modifications in the timings of other Main Line, Branch, and Local Suburban Trains.

3. For fuller particulars attention is invited to the Company's Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations and to this Company's Current Guide and Coaching Tariff No. 37.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th April, 1896.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees 60 sixty per Share (free of Income Tax), for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1895, declared at the Twenty-third Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held on Tuesday, the 7th instant, will be paid to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 3rd April, 1896, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on an after Tuesday, the 14th April, 1896, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 3 P.M.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend.

By Order,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.

No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 7th April, 1896.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

REGARDING THE SALE OR LEASE OF THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS, MADRAS, AND ITS BRANCH PRESS AT OOTACAMUND.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase (subject to the authority of the High Court of Judicature at Madras) of the land, buildings and premises of the Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras, together with the Engines, Boilers, Printing and other Machinery, Fixtures, Presses, Printing Materials, Type, Stock-in-Trade, Stores, Furniture, Implements, Utensils and other articles and things in and about the same and in and about the Branch Press at Ootacamund and of the interest of the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum in the large 'Almanac, the Pocket Almanac and the Sheet Calendar published annually by the Press, or for the lease of the same lands, buildings and premises (other than in the underwritten conditions of Lease excepted), Engines, Boilers, Printing and other Machinery, Fixtures, Presses, Type, Furniture, Implements and Utensils, and the purchase of the same materials, Stock-in-Trade, Stores and other Articles and things.

For particulars regarding premises and plant, conditions of sale or lease, and Forms of Tender, apply to the SECRETARY, Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road; or see Advertisement in the "Madras Mail" of the 30th day of March, 1896.

(Form of Tender.)

TO THE SECRETARY,

"Lawrence Asylum Press.

SIR

Adverting to the Advertisement in the re the Sale-Lease of the Lawrence Asylum Presses at Madras and Ooty, I now beg to submit this my tender of Rs. for the Purchase-Lease of the same on the terms of the Advertisement and enclose Rs. in the earnest-money demanded.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.

RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS. Two hours and a half from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing

BENTON & JOHNSON,

63, King's Cross Road,

LONDON

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Kostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for syphilis, disease of the bones, sore throat, threatened destruction of the nose and palate, impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots blotches, and all those diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and the ruin of health. Under this medicine every vestige of disease rapidly disappears, and the skin assumes the pleasing softness of infancy.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous debility, relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery

---

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Château d'Ay.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINDAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
FELICE SCHEIBLER.	Milan.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
R. SCHLUMBERGER,	Vienna.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,

BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32
YALLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GONZALEZ BYASS & CO.,

XEREZ DE LA FRONTERA,

THE LARGEST SHERRY GROWERS

IN THE WORLD.

Fresh Consignments from the above Firm

TO HAND.

APPLY TO

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA:

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—

MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book sellers and Railway Terminus.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
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BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,

BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; with out this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.

which ruins their health. KEATING'S WORM TABLETS are PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEATS furnishing both in appearance and taste, a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

THE "St. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

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RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

It is aid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 3s. 3d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000 =	" 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,020,000 =	" 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street. E.C
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Calcutta Bombay Turin, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application to Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

O. HENRIOT,
Manager

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110 0 0
Reserves and Rest	"	10,79,510 12 8
Deposits	"	97,19,594 10 5
Bankers Balances	"	11,749 2 8
Bills and Acceptances	"	7,17,549 0 6
Sundries	"	1 13,006 2 11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,519 13

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,969 10 2
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,86,145 9 4
Loans, Bills, Advances	"	1,19,98,403 9 4
Properties, Dead Stock	"	1,93,130 15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	"	5,79,901 1 1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13 1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6 and 3 months respectively.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6. Quarterly, Re. 1, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil, postage extra.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

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CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death

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Apply to—

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BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to Intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS. WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

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THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 50 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

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Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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Who are desirous of effecting

LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INSURANCES.

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

FOUNDED 1848.

FINANCIAL POSITION
31ST DECEMBER, 1894.

ASSETS.....£ 5,536,659
ANNUAL INCOME ...£ 1,012,786
PAYMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS £12,173,703

GRESHAM'S INDIAN RATES are exceptionally Low, and no Debts are added to Policies, thus avoiding Complicated Tables.

Compare the Rates before Insuring elsewhere.

"One thing which the Gresham has in its favour is the wide area from which the business is drawn. In nearly every country on the Continent of Europe as well as in South Africa, this Office has for years occupied a high position, and with the resources which such a far-reaching organization places at its command, its possibilities are almost unlimited. With one exception no other British Life Company has been able to record at so early a stage in its existence, the possession of an annual income exceeding one million sterling."—"Bankers' Magazine" (June, 1895).

Policies issued in Rupees and paid in Rupees.

Proposal Forms and full information may be had from the Undersigned.

Liberal Terms given to energetic Agents and Canvassers, who may apply to

CROFT, MODY AND CO.,

AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

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23, Apollo Street.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT,

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

FIRE ROYAL LIFE.
INSURANCE COMPANY.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,497½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,305xd
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Commercial & Ld. Mgo	{10,000 / 15,000}	100 / 100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	640
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345	100	100	Nil	48
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Belary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	78
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	840xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	570
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	550
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,610xd
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5)	810xd
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,010xd
Colmbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	720
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	650
Cooria Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	650
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	850
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.35	565
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	42½
Empress	3,100	500	500	dvd 25	600
Framjee Petit...	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	610
Hindustan ...	875	1,000	1,000	30	750
Hingughat Mills	700	500	500	40	860
Howard and Bullough's ...	1,500	500	500	25	720
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,475
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	500
Indian Manfg..	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,390
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ..	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	550
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	720
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co..	1,500	250	250	dvd Rs.10	220xd
Jewraj Balloo...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,125
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	425
Khandelah ...	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	850
Khangaum Manfg. Co ...	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Mackinjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	880
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	262
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,180xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	3,450
Mahaluxmee...	800	1,000	1,000	N	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,755
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	168½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs70	2,310
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 / 50}	{250 / 50}	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	575
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	470
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,575
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	810
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,595xd
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,290
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,775
Sonderdas.....	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	895
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	dvRs 12½	375xd
Sun Mills, Ld...	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	355
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Swadeshi Mills.	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	700
Saseoon and Alliance	,000	00	500	dvd Rs30	700xd
Union Spinning					
Land Manufacturing Co.....	900	1,000	1,000	50	450
nion Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	,00
Ueni shunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Western India..	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	765
Wadia Mills ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1 075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	167½
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	12	215
Colaba	600	1,899	1,899	dvd Rs15	320
East India ...	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,230xd
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 6	117½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,170
French	800	500	500	dvd Rs30	550
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	365
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	510
Mahuva Press Co, Ld	300	900	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	300	500	500	53	93½
Mercantile ...	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	95
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	362½
Munmar M....	1,000	250	all	15	185
New Berar....	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	557½
New Indian....	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	155
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	580
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	3,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	2½ 210
Volkart.....	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,190

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown.....	1,750	100	100	15	365
Back Bay Baths	560	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile...	5,000	100	100	10	140
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,175
Do. New Issue. on bay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	500	375	625	75	1,315
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65
Bombay Flour Mill	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Deccan Paper Mills	720	500	500	5	1,400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	520
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	1,500	200	200	1	200
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn..	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	310
John Roberts & Co	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
Kamp & Co.....	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kurrachee Landing	4,000	200	175	21	352
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	500	500	300	30	200
Marcks & Co., Ld	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Napier Hotel Co	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	170
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	1,000	100	200	...	60
Phillips & Co., Ld	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	150
Port Canning Co	4,000	100	100	½	104
Scandy & Co...	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	495
Thracher & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	25	60	1,095
Telephone Co.	1,500	100	100	7	170
	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs8½	282xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold.....	Rs.	26-11	Nom.
Gold Leaf.....	,,	27-2	
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	26-9	
Do. do. new	,,	26-8	
Australia bar Gold	,,	26-10	
Bombay bar Gold	,,	26-9	
Sovereigns	,,	16-14	
Do. Dreamer	,,	16-13	
Silver 7.....	,,	26-3	
179½ Do.	,,	26-4	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Dr. Waters' lecture on "Bombay the Beautiful," 6 p.m.
Grant College Medical Society, 4-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court, this morning, at 11 o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mikado entered the Dock on Saturday, the steamer Chindwara on Sunday, and the steamer Ileafee yesterday; the steamer Akbar left the dock on Saturday, the steamer Hochheimer on Sunday, and the steamer Okara yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Vindobona entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamers Rosetta and Caspian on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Mirzapore, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow (Wednesday).

Y. M. C. A. CHESS.—A meeting of members interested in chess will be held at the Y.M.C.A. Rooms, at 8-30 p.m., to-day, at which the arrangements for the ensuing tournament will be announced.

Y. M. C. A., GRANT ROAD BRANCH.—A magic lantern lecture, descriptive of interesting places in England, will be delivered in the Branch Rooms to-night, at 8-30 o'clock, by Dr. P. D. Hormasji.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 15th current, mails for places between Bombay and Surat, excluding Bandra and Dadar, conveyed by the morning train, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-20 a.m.

ARRIVAL.—Bapoo Sahib Gaekwar, an official of the Baroda State, accompanied by five followers, arrived in Bombay en route to Poona on Saturday morning, and is now temporarily putting up in a bungalow at Grant Road.

HIGH SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of the Bombay High Schools, Athletic Association will be held in the Elphinistone High School on Friday, the 17th instant, at 5-30 p.m., when the annual report will be presented. The meeting is open to the public.

BITTEN BY A HORSE.—Nabbi Ansari, aged thirty years, a syce in the employ of the Bombay Tramway Company, while trying to catch a loose horse in the Falkland Road Stables, on Saturday afternoon, was bitten by the animal in six places about the face and head. Nabbi was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and after treatment was allowed to go home.

FRAUD BY A NEW SERVANT.—Munijan, a dancing girl, residing at Falkland Road, has reported to the police that her servant, Abdool Nubbee vallad Abdool Rahiman, whom she had employed only four days ago, absconded from her house on Sunday morning, taking with him a tin-box, containing gold and silver ornaments and a gold embroidered shawl, of the collective value of Rs. 401, from her rooms.

SERIOUS MILL ACCIDENT.—Rameshwar Bhola, aged thirty-six, a labourer employed in the Lord Reay Mill at Ferguson Road, while at work in the mill on Sunday last, had his left thigh fractured by coming into contact with a leather band in motion. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained under treatment.

HACK DRIVERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Wilkins brought up three men and three boys. The boys were charged with using licenses and badges for driving hack victorias which did not belong to them, while the men were charged with lending their badges and licenses to others. They were all convicted and fined Rs. 2 each.

A SON ROBBING HIS MOTHER.—Jai, a Hindu Woman, residing at Grant Road, has reported to the police that her son, Kissan Suttoo, aged sixteen years, absconded from home on Sunday night, taking with him gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 110-4. The police, on an inquiry, recovered the whole of the stolen property from a Marwaree at Gilder Street, with whom it had been pledged by the son for Rs. 10 only. Kissan is being sought for by the police.

ACCIDENT TO A JOCKEY.—Farah Assesi, a jockey in the employ of Alli bin Oomer, returned from the races on Saturday evening, and was just entering the stables, when the horse he was riding shied at a carriage, throwing him down on a bench, close by. The jockey sustained two wounds, one on the head and the other on the thumb of his right hand, which necessitted his removal to the J. J. Hospital, where he was treated and allowed to go home.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.—The String Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Hotel, at 8 p.m., during the Officers' dinner:—

March	Kick.
Overture ..... William Tell	Ro-sini
Valse ..... Minnesanger	Sabathil
Fantasia ..... The Mill of the Valley	Baunn
Dance ..... Lilli utiesnn c.....	Kottaum
Diana's Call for Echoes.....	Arndt
Polka..... Campanella	Nehl
Galop..... Humorist	Ebner

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATALLY KNOCKED DOWN BY A RAILWAY ENGINE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Mookee, aged thirty years, a labourer, residing in Jamboola village, near Palghad. On the afternoon of the 10th instant the deceased was attemptingto cross the Railway line between Palghad and Sopala Stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, with a chatty on her head to fill it with water from a well on the opposite side of the line, when she was accidentally knocked down by the engine No. 5 of a down train and hurled aside. She was picked up unconscious and brought in the brake of the train to the Palghad Station, where she was given in charge of the Railway Police to be conveyed to Bombay. She was brought to Bombay by the next train, and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where, on examenation, it was ascertained that she had sustained several wounds on her head, arms and legs. She never rallied, and died on Sunday. The medical evidence showed that the death was due to fracture of the skull, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with that evidence.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 9th April, 1896:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 4th April 1896 ...	271,800
Balance to be remitted from 5th April 1896 to 31st March 1897	16,228,200

DESPATCHES have reached Madrid from Havana announcing that General Weyler, in the course of an interview, did not conceal the annoyance caused him dy the restriction of the campaign necessitated by present circumstances. The result had been that several opportunities of defeating the insurgents in various parts of the island had been missed, whereby the rebels were encouraged. The attitude of the United States Congress had stopped the normal development of the war. Far from doubting the ultimate complete success of the campaign, the general had every confidence of success. He could not blink the fact, however, that in Spain there was, on the one hand, impatience for the conclusion of the war, and on the other, a wish to observe the prudence entailed by the conflict with the United States. Besides public opinion in the Peninsula, and the difficulties arising out of the question of belligerent rights, said the general in conclusion, the excitement caused by the elections might so interfere with the direction of the operations as to compel him to tender his resignation.

WHEN the Madagascar expedition was decided on the French War Minister decreed that aluminium canteen and other utensils should be supplied to the regiments ordered out. M. Ballaud, Principal Army Pharmacist, has presented a report to the Academy of Sciences on the advantages of these utensils. Hitherto the dearness of aluminum and its frequent deterioration have prevented it from being used for cooking utensils. The Madagascar expedition has proved not only that utensils made of this metal can be used without any injurious effects, but they are durable and uninfluenced by the action of fire, of fluids, or solids. The surface may become blurred, but the weight after ten months' use is not perceptibly diminished. Food does not remain long enough in the canteens to take up any considerable quantity of the metal, and if they did the compounds formed would be harmless.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey and the same common jury:—

BRUTAL ATTEMPT TO MURDER A WOMAN.

Paulo Augustus Fernandez, a Native Christian, was charged with having, on the 5th January last, attempted to murder Louisa Marian De Souza; and also with voluntarily causing hurt. Mr. Kerr-Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. F. Pestonjee Taleyarkhan appeared for the defence.

Dr. George Waters, called and examined by the court, said he was in charge of the Common Jail, a Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, twenty-six years in the service, and five years in charge of the jail. Diseases of the mind did not very often come under his treatment. A prisoner who was suffering from unsoundness of mind was put under special supervision, and special orders were given to witness' assistant, Narsappa. A book was kept for the purpose, and written from notes supplied by the witness. He saw prisoner at the jail on the morning of the 6th January last. He specially observed him. His eyes were somewhat blood-shot, and he had an excited look. His answers were incoherent to questions put to him with the object of testing his sanity. He made no statements throwing light on the state of his mind. Witness ordered him to be kept under close observation. The symptoms were those that witness had mentioned although they were lessening. From the 25th January the accused did not continue to be isolated as before. His early symptoms were those which accompany unsoundness of mind. Witness came to this opinion from his own observation and the information given him by his assistant. Witness would not have inferred unsoundness of mind merely from his own observation.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Kerr-Anderson for the prosecution: I made no report to the Police Surgeon or any police officer. I made a written report to the Superintendent of the Jail. I cannot say from what I observed on the 6th January that, on the preceding day, the accused was incapable of knowing the consequences of what he did. A person of unsound mind, a lunatic, might try to escape. It is not my experience that accused persons, with a view to escape punishment, feign unsoundness of mind. The prisoner was, under my orders, watched night and day. I believed his unsoundness of mind was not feigned from the 6th to the 25th January last. When I found that the symptoms of insanity had subsided, I told the Superintendent of the Jail that accused might be relieved from isolation. When a prisoner is of unsound mind it is my duty to keep a separate sheet of treatment. There was no such sheet in this case, because the accused was kept merely under close observation.

Narsappa, Dr. Waters' assistant, was recalled and in answer to the court, said the prisoner was kept under close observation from the 6th to the 25th Jan. He had blood-shot eyes, and he was staring. He was very violent, noisy, and abusive. These symptoms continued for about a week, and then they improved.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson, witness said he made a report to the medical officer that he had a suspicion about the prisoner's sanity. Witness did not see the accused at night.

Another witness called for the defence was Joseph Antone, who said he knew the prisoner for two or three years. One day while the accused was visiting with the witness, his wife came and said that prisoner had gone out at night and did not take his bread. That was about three months before this occurrence. Witness noticed something peculiar about the prisoner and prevented him from coming to work. He used to laugh without reason and to abuse persons.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson: He was stopped from coming to work about four days before this occurrence. In witness' opinion, if prisoner had a sickle in his hand, he could know it to be a sickle. If he saw a woman, he would know she was a woman, and not a tree.

Dhunnajee Bhikajee, a bhandari, said he knew the accused for above two years when he came to pluck cocoanuts. Accused was stopped from coming to work when his head was turned about two months or two months and a-half before this occurrence. His eyes came and said he was going here and there, and was violent and abusive; and consequently he was stopped from coming to work. Witness also saw prisoner running here and there, and he appeared to be turned in the head.

To Mr. Anderson: I cannot tell whether that was owing to drink or owing to his head being turned. I have not known the accused to be the victim of any drink.

To the Judge: It was only once that the accused was stopped by us from coming to work. He did not come to work on the morning of the attack. He had not been attending work eight or ten days before, because he did not feel well. He had not been stopped from coming to work a second time. He was given to drink, not very often—during the night, not during the day.

The accused's wife, Maria Frances Fernandez, gave corroborative evidence as to her husband's unsoundness of mind. He used to drink in his young age. He did not drink during the last six months.

Mr. Taleyarkhan, in addressing the jury, urged that the accused had no motive for the crime, and that he was of unsound mind; and that it was the jury's bounden duty to bring in a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Anderson, in summing up the case for the prosecution, said the question before the jury was whether, at the time of the commission of the offence, the prisoner was of unsound mind, and did not know right from wrong. The "onus" of proving that was upon the defence, and that "onus" had not been discharged. The accused suffered from no delusion of any kind. Dr. Waters made no report to me that he had reason to believe that the accused was of unsound mind or incapable of knowing what he was doing. The defence had entirely failed to prove that the prisoner was incapable, on the 5th January, of knowing the nature of his acts.

His lordship, in addressing the jury, explained the nature of the two charges laid against the prisoner. Apart from the plea of insanity, they should first be satisfied that either of the above charges have been established. Regarding the plea of insanity, his lordship reviewed the relations that existed between the parties, that the prisoner's wife had been dismissed from the service of the complainant, and that some cause for enmity existed. On the 5th January, the prisoner, going up to the complainant in her house, said to her, "I am cut too," and he struck her several blows with the sickle he had in his hand. He followed her to a neighbour's house and struck her three more blows on the head. It was strange that the blows had not fallen upon a more vital part than they did, and that the complainant was conscious all the time. The absence of any wound in a vital part was a point for the consideration of the jury when they came to decide the question whether the prisoner was guilty of the first or the second charge. As to the plea of insanity, his lordship said the prisoner was bound to prove that he was suffering from unsoundness of mind, and further that, when he committed the offence, he was unable to know the nature of his act, and incapable of distinguishing right from wrong. So to the question of motive, his lordship said there might be a motive of which they could not know any thing; and that it would not be safe to lay too much stress upon that. There was no evidence whatever that the prisoner suffered under any delusion; and his lordship advised the jury to put that out of account. They were to consider whether the prisoner was in such a state of mind as to be incapable of knowing the nature of act; whether, at the time, he knew that he was striking the woman, and that he was doing something wrong.

The jury, after a consultation of twenty minutes, found the prisoner not guilty of the first charge, but guilty of the minor charge, by a majority of six to three. His lordship accepted the verdict of the majority.

His lordship, in passsing sentence, said: Paulo Augustus Fernandez, you have been found guilty by the jury of the offence of voluntarily causing hurt by means of a dangerous weapon. The jury have found that, at the time you committed the act, you were sane and responsible for your acts. I entirely concur in the view the jury have taken of your case. They have taken a lenient view of your offence, and given you the benefit of a doubt. Nevertheless, the offence was a serious one, and very near the much graver offence. I shall not inflict upon you the maximum punishment allowed by the law. Considering your appearance and manner, it is possible that your self-control may have been to some extent impaired. It was a mere accident that you did not take the life of the woman. I should not be doing my duty, if I passed upon you a less sentence than that of two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE KANDAWADY MURDER.

VISRAM BABAJEE was charged with having, on the 24th February last, at Kandawady, near Girgaum, committed the murder of one Gunga, woman, a naikin. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. R. Ahmed R. Sayani, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Robertson defended the prisoner. The prisoner was committed for trial on the warrant of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and also the coroner. The undermentioned gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. N. F. Glazebrook, foreman.

Mr. Framjee Dorabjee Panday.	Mr. Curseljee S. F. Patel.
Mr. Tulsidas H. Parakh.	Mr. F. M. Flower.
Mr. F. C. Wright.	Mr. A. F. Ferguson.
Mr. S. F. Nichols.	Mr. J. F. N. Graham.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The deceased Gunga, naikin, was the mistress of Virjee Sewjee, and lived in a house in Kandawady. On the morning of the 24th February last, she was found lying dead in her room, having been strangled. About 10 o'clock on Sunday evening, the 23rd February, Virjee Sewjee left the deceased's house, and she was left alone with the prisoner. On the following morning a milkman went to the house to deliver milk as usual, but he was surprised to find the door of the deceased's room locked from outside. His suspicion was aroused, and acting upon it, he made a report to the police. The door was opened, and the woman was found lying dead, several of her ornaments being missing. On the Thursday morning, the prisoner was found at Worli with the deceased ornaments in his possession. It appeared that, on the morning of the 24th, he went to two persons of his acquaintance and told them that his mistress had gone out with two musicians the previous evening and had been killed by them. On two occasions the prisoner had made two full statements, admitting his guilt. The question was whether he was the person who committed the murder. He was the person last seen with her on the 23rd. He was arrested on Thursday with her ornaments in his possession.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency magistrate, said that, on the 28th February, he took down the statement of the prisoner, which was made in Marathi and interpreted to him by the court's interpreter.

Mr. Robertson objected to the admission of the statement on the ground that it was not recorded in the language in which it was made.

Mr. Lang cited a case in which it had been ruled that the language in which a confession was recorded was the language in which it was interpreted.

His lordship said the question was a very important one to the prisoner, and he would give his decision after looking into the authorities which had been cited.

Mr. Hamilton, continuing, said he had got out of practice, and he could now read and write Marathi very imperfectly.

Virjee Sewjee, a retired merchant, said the deceased Gunga had been his mistress for two years. She lived on the first storey of a house in Kandawady, and the prisoner was her servant. On the night of Sunday, the 23rd February, witness was with the deceased in her house, which he left about 9-30 p.m. Witness described the gold and silver ornaments which the deceased had on her person at the time. The prisoner had gone out for his dinner and returned at 9 p. m. Besides the ornaments on her person, Gunga possessed others, which were kept locked in her box, the keys of which she kept under her pillow. When witness left, her bed had been prepared on the floor of the room. The prisoner slept on oneside in the same room. The following morning, witness received certain information from Inspector Roshan Ali, in consequence of which he went to Gunga's room, and saw her dead body lying on the bed. Her ornaments were gone from her body and from the box. Six gold studs, which were in her bodice, were also gone. Witness saw the missing ornaments again at the Byculla Police Office. The prisoner was not present when witness went to Gunga's room on the morning of the 24th. Witness identified a piece of cloth which he had given the prisoner for cleaning furniture. It was now stained with blood.

To Mr. Robertson: Gunga was about twenty years of age, a handsome woman. I don't know if her father was a European. She was well off, but I cannot say if she got her money from her father. The prisoner was well recommended, and I never raised an objection to his sleeping in the same room as the deceased.

Dr. Sidney Smith, who had made an autopsy, was examined as to the state in which he found the deceased's body.

Raghunath Umedram, a milkman and a singer, supplied milk at Gunga's house on the afternoon of Sunday, the 23rd February. About 7 o'clock on the following morning, when he went to supply milk as usual, he saw the door locked from outside. On asking the tenants in the house, he was told that she was awake till 10 o'clock the preceding night. He went again to a second door, and through a chick in the door, saw a body lying on amattress with another mattress thrown over it. He made a report to the police, and on going to the house again saw the dead body of Gunga lying on the mattress. Her mouth and her neck were tied with cloths.

The court adjourned at this stage till 11 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SUNDAY, THE 12TH OF APRIL, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Sind, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces and at Jhansi, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Sangor, Jubbulpore and Nagpur, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in the south, and lowest in the north. Gradients are steep. Winds over Sind show a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bhuj, 18 at Akola, 16 at Ajmere and 14 at Neemuch and Ahmednagar. The maximum temperature is in very large excess of the normal at Jacobabad and Deesa, and the minimum similarly so at Jhansi, Jacobabad and Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Nagpur, and the lowest 68° at Ahmednagar. Humidity has increased considerably at Bhuj, Veraval, Surat, Belgaum and Goa, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Sind, and at Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Bangalore, Cuddapah and Colombo. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. Abnormals indicate the existence of a low pressure area to the northwards of Jacobabad and, as the winds over Sind show a tendency to cyclonic circulation, the weather there is likely to remain cloudy and unsettled. Elsewhere it continues to be fine.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 13.

SUNDAY'S observations showed that pressure was still decreasing except in Assam, Burma and the south-west of the Peninsula. The fall was greatest in the north-west and a slight depression had appeared over the western deserts while readings remained low over the north gangetic plain. The winds were unchanged. Strong hot westerly winds were blowing down the Gangetic Plain and strong southerly winds at the head of the Bay. Temperature had fallen slightly over the Punjab but been steady over both Peninsulas and Central Provinces and risen slightly elsewhere. The mean temperature remained excessive everywhere, mostly so in Sind and Rajputana. The highest maximum reported was a hundred and eleven point four at Chanda. Light scattered showers are reported from a few stations. The heaviest was 0·92 inch at Sibsagar.

LATER.

Monday's observations show that pressures is still decreasing except in Assam, Burma and south of the peninsula. The fall has been brisk to rapid over the Punjab, Rajputana and Sind and the depression which was forming over north-west India has both grown deeper and moved northwards. The low pressure area over the Gangetic Plain is on the contrary less marked. Winds are cyclonic over North-West India and are little changed elsewhere. A south east gale is blowing at Murree. The temperature has fallen in Bengal and has been steady in Burma, the Punjab, Bombay and Madras and risen in other provinces. the mean temperature is excessive everywhere most so in Sind and Rajputana. The highest maximum is a hundred and thirteen in Chand, followed by hundred and twelve in Nagpur. Rain has occurred in Srinagar, Murree, Rawalpindi, and at few stations in North-East India and in Ceylon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 12th April 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	Inches 29·761
Temperature of the Air	degrees 84·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	74·2
Relative humidity of Air	71·7
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees 90·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·0
General Directions of wind *	NNW, N, NNE, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	miles 228

* From midnight to midnight.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 11th April, compared with the Statement of 2nd April, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	April 2. Rs.	April 11. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	52,00,000	52,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,80,091	47,70,128
Do. do. at Branches	55,13,498	49 90,960
Other Deposits	2,95,74,182	3,22,26 853
Post Bills	4,216	4,082
Credits, undrawn	13,43,098	17,21,952
Rs...	5,68,15,083	5,89,13,975
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	64,29,574	65,47,630
Other authorised Securities	42,04,121	42,04,121
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	76 30,097	75,65,596

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 13.

THE latest commercial news by wire received through Reuter was chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date; and we now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two psevious seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	37,000	62,000	40,400
" exports to U. Kingdom	22,000	24,500	20,300
" " Continent	26,000	40,500	7,600
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,924,000	7,461,200	5,522,400
" exports to U. K. do.	1,918,000	2,939,500	2,548,300
" " to Continent do.	1,94 ,000	2,892,500	1,955,800
" Stock in the Ports	510,000	769,000	1,400,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 10th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	3,321,000	4,387,390	4,034,170
" Surats	323,000	184,400	337,263

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	1,146,000	1,710,470	1,730,630
" London	7,000	3,250	11,500
American Afloat	140,000	166,000	82,000
East Indian "	16,000	3,000	13,000
Total	1,309,000	1,882,720	1,837,130
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 13-32d.	3½d.	4 1-8d.
" Good Dhollera	3 9-16d.	3½.	3 7-16d.
Difference	27-32d.	½.	11-16.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office Dec.	Rs. 4,09,963
" " Branches	" " 5,22,536
Other " Inc.	" 26,52,671
Government Securities	" " 1,18,076
Other Authorized "	Unchanged.
Loans Inc.	" 3,58,952
Bills Discounted and Purchased	" " 49,236
Balances with other Banks Dec.	" 2,17,956
Cash Inc.	" 18,54,742

Since the general resumption of business after the late holidays, Money has remained scarce, but the sluggish state of things for the time of year is emphasized by the comparatively small demand for monetary accommodation which, notwithstanding that fact, leaves the Bank of Bombay rate at its present level, and enables the Bank, in its Statement of Affairs issued to-day to show an addition to its Cash Balance of 18¼ lakhs, at some 126 lakhs. This has been brought about mainly by a large increase last week in Private Deposits, compared with a large decrease in the week preceding, against which there is a small addition to Loans and Bills Discounted, making the net falling off in trade requirements now disclosed 21¼ lakhs, as against a decrease in the same direction of 2¼ lakhs in the previous week. In Government Deposits there has been a decrease of about 9¼ lakhs in the aggregate at the Bank's head office and branches.

COTTON.—There has been more life in this market here to-day, the Sales reported in both directions aggregating 4,200 bales, of which exporters took 1,300 bales, consisting of 600 Bengal, at Rs. 153-168; 200 each at Amreli Ginned, at Rs. 197; and Oomrawattee, at Rs. 178; and 100 each of Barsee, at Rs. 193; Khangaum, at Rs. 178; and Karanja, at Rs. 178; the purchases by the Mills consisting of 1,000 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 177-201; 500 each of Khongaum, at Rs. 1,761; and Akola at Rs. 176; 200 each of Wadhwan, at Rs. 187; Viramgaum, at Rs. 187; and Sheagaum, at Rs. 174; 150 Miraj Ginned, at Rs. 202½; 100 Behrampore, at Rs. 183; and 50 Bengal, at Rs. 152 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady at a decline of Re. 1 per candy, all round.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day for a Hindu holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	15,930	bales.
Wheat	32,363	cwts.
Linseed	18,964	"
Rapeseed	6,051	"
Gingellyseed	5,204	"
Poppyseed	11,052	"
Groundnuts	2,748	"
Castorseed	7,249	"
Rice	54,214	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, and rates are barely maintained; but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a dull feeling this morning at 1s. 2 9-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits; of the latter there were some offering at the rate quoted above, and a strong demand for remittance setting in, rates gradually receded and closed weak as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 1-4d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 1-4d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 9-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 11-32d.	"
Francs do.	1'51 1-4d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at some further advance in rates, 108 3-16 both for Money and Account having been quoted until near the close when the feeling became weaker, and the price left off at 108 1-8 in both positions.

SHARES continue quiet in tone and generally unchanged in value. We note, however, the following changes in our list this evening; say, an advance of Rs. 25, in Star of India Mill shares; of Rs. 12, in Currimbhoy; of Rs. 10, in Indian Manufacturing; and of Rs. 2½, in David; and a decline of Rs. 90, in Manockjee Petit; and of Rs. 5, in Swadeshi. In Presses, Mofussil, have advanced Rs. 4½; and Bombay Cotton, have declined Rs. 7½; and an advance of Rs. 5, in Port Canning.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th March 1896, on 1,573·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,41,000	2,60,000	4,000	4,03,000
Or per mile of Railway	89	165	3	244
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	16,59,940	33,89,898	58,603	51,08,411
Total for 13 weeks.	18,03,940	36,49,898	62,603	55,16,411
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,74 505	3,21,659	4,999	5,01,163
Per mile of Ry do.	101	192	3	299
Total to corresponding date do.	18,52,337	48,23,904	68,659	67,47,950

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 93,163

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 4th April 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	42,363	43,673	...	1,310	30,778	...
Parcels, &c.	55,959	49,908	9,051	...	...	1,10,428
Goods	4,099	5,675	...	1,576	...	11,910
Other earnings						
Total for week	1,02,421	96,256	6,165	...	..	...
Aggregate	1421490	15,13,080	...	...	...	91,590

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 4th April, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	2,20,300	6,39,237	6,492	8,66,029
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles	...	...	...	8,35,275

Increase ..... Rs. 30,751

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FISCHER—April 6, at Almora, Kumaon, the wife of F N Fischer, B C S, of a son.

MARSHALL—April 5, at Azamgarh, the wife of L Marshall, I C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHESTER—KISTLER—April 9, at Guntur, by the Rev L B Wolf, the Rev Edward Chester, M D, of the American Madura Mission, to Miss S R Kistler, of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Guntur.

CLUTTERBUCK—MARRIOTT—April 7, at St Jude's Church, Chanda, C P, by the Rev P G Bruce-Austin, Chaplain of Kamptee, Peter Henry Clutterbuck, of the Indian Forest Service, N-W P, eldest son of the late Alexander Clutterbuck, Esq, of Red Hall, Watford, and grandson of the late Sir George Barrow, Bart, to Rose Winifred, eldest daughter of A B Marriott, Esq, District Superintendent of Police, Chanda.

HAMBLEY—O'SHAUGHNESSY—April 9, at Saint Patrick's Cathedral, Bangalore, William John Hambley, Superintendent and Manager, Oorogum Gold Mines Company, Mysore, to Annie Margaret, daughter of J E O'Shaughnessy, M Inst C E, Executive Engineer, Madras, P W D (retired).

MORETON—EARLE—April 4, at St Mary's Church, Shahjehanpore, by the Rev F W Chamberlain, Percy John, eldest son of the late J D Moreton, Esq, of Kheri, Oudh, to Florence Evelyn, only daughter of the late T A Earle, M D, M R C S, L R C P.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1896.

MR. WALTER A. LAWRENCE of the Indian Civil Service has read a very interesting paper on "Kashmir: its people and products" before the Society of Arts. That beautiful valley, six thousand feet above the sea, walled in by the Himalayas, and watered by the Jhelum, was described seven hundred years ago by the author of the Sanscrit history of Kashmir as a country created by God for his glory; and the best place in all the world. Mr. Lawrence, who has acquired exceptional familiarity with the capabilities of Kashmir, while infusing equity and method into the land assessment, and disestablishing the official and amateur freebooters, who claimed what they liked and took all they could, avows that it is his hope and ambition that it may become the California of India. Fruit grown in that matchless climate is magnificent. There is an endless supply of mildstock, and from the Government nurseries thousands of trees are sent out grafted with the best English and French varieties of apples and pears. The tinning industry was introduced a couple of years since, and is getting on satisfactorily. Excellent wine—Medoc or Barsac—is made from the grapes of extensive vineyards planted by a former Maharajah over twenty years ago. As in the South of France, it has been found necessary to replant the vineyards with the American vine, capable of resisting the phylloxera, which has found its way to Kashmir. Good cider is produced, and brandy "pure and potent" is distilled from wild pears and apples, and much appreciated by the inhabitants of Srinagar. Mr. Lawrence is satisfied that the hops grown in that favoured land would surprise the hopgrowers of Kent. But the Kent farmers have joined the growers of British barley in denouncing the British brewers, who nowadays make beer from quite other things than barley and hops. Laager beer is brewed from rice, and other beers from sugar and the like, made in Germany. The Indian breweries are sadly belied if they use hops in what they sell for beer. It is much to be feared that Kashmir hops will not find a market either in India or in the United Kingdom. There is more hope for a paying trade in first-class fruits, either fresh or tinned.

Mr. Lawrence sees the chief hope in a renewal of sericulture, the ancient industry of the country. The famous Bactrian silk, which was carried to the looms of Damascus, and other manufacturing centres, probably came from Kashmir. The same pest which threatened the existence of the silk-worm in France until Pasteur came to the rescue, obliterated it in Kashmir in 1878. The following year Mr. Lawrence went to Kashmir, and by the advice of Sir Edward Buck it was determined to stamp out the disease by adopting Pasteur's treatment. For two years the experiment was difficult and disappointing. As the reader of the paper delicately puts it, a native with a microscope is a most uncertain combination. However, difficulties were surmounted, and the disease extirpated. This year, for the first time, Kashmir silk was sold in London. It has been demonstrated that good silk can be produced in the Valley, where thousauds of splendid mulberry trees are waiting for silk worms. The Kashmiri houses are specially adapted for the rearing of silk worms, and there is no lack of skilled labour, many families having a traditional connection with silk. Mr. Lawrence has advised the State not to embark in the culture, but to leave it to European capitalists. The experiments made have demonstrated the feasibility of establishing a large silk industry in the Valley. He looks to European capital and European supervision for the realisation of his dream of an Indian California. Europeans are already carrying on a profitable business in the manufacture of carpets. They have thus rescued from extinction the weavers of Kashmir shawls. More beautiful fabrics were formerly indispensable to the toilette in the Western world, and especially in France, where every bride received from her intended husband a Kashmir shawl, which was considered as indispensable as a wedding ring. The Franco-German war, which made havoc of so much else, put an end to this custom, and Kashmir shawls are now well-nigh forgotten in Europe. The weavers, incapacitated for the hard toil of agriculture by the sedentary employment of the loom, were saved from starvation by the introduction of the carpet manufacture.

It really seems quite possible that a great industrial future is in store for the Happy Valley. There is an abundant supply of water-power, and Mr. Lawrence holds that if capital be forthcoming, cotton mills can be erected which could supply Kashmir and Central Asia with cloth. Excellent cotton is grown in the fields, and worked up on the hand looms, the output of which is preferred to piece-goods from India, as it wears better and gives more value for the money. Then the Valley abounds in fibres, one of which, the abutilon avicennæ, is said to be superior to Indian jute, and finer than Manilla hemp. This plant, which is also known as the Indian mallow and American jute, has attracted attention in the United States, where it is being prepared in vast quantities from Ohio to Missouri. It can be dyed any colour, and it retains its natural lustre under aniline dyes, which are unfriendly to Indian jute, which does not lend itself to economical bleaching and dyeing. Dr. George Watt in the Dictionary of the Economic Products of India calls attention to what has been done with this fibre in America, where the long fibre is considered fully equal to the best Calcutta jute, and the rope makers of Philadelphia have offered to buy any quantity of it at the highest market price for jute. This points to the advisability of making a thorough examination of this and other kinds of abutilon. Sown broadcast, it yields four tons of dry stalk to the acre. Twenty per cent. of this output is marketable fibre. Capitalists, whether European or Indian, would do well to consider the possibility of utilising this fibre, which grows freely not only in Kashmir, but in various parts of India. What is being done in America can surely be made to pay in India, where labour is so much cheaper. Mr. Lawrence certifies that the people of Srinagar are born artisans, and that capitalists will find aptness in all trades ready to their hand. The Kashmiris have a prejudice against the exploitation of minerals, still remembering the time when a mine meant forced labour and the oppression of the neighbouring cultivators. They are, therefore, careful not to betray the existence of minerals in the mountains. But it seems likely that minerals are to be found by organised exploration. Iron has been found of excellent quality, and is worked to a certain extent. Some fifteen years ago a rich sapphire mine was lighted upon by accident. Other discoveries may await the enterprising. Apart, however, from the possible existence of minerals in large and paying quantities, Kashmir undoubtedly possesses a good deal—in addition to a matchless climate and splendid scenery—to attract the attention of the outer world. Mr. Lawrence has done well to make this fact known to the capital and enterprise of London. But why should it not be laid to heart in India?

MR. C. BENSON, M.R.A.C., the Deputy Director of Agriculture in Madras, has compiled a Statistical Atlas of the Madras Presidency "in fulfilment of the duty imposed upon the Department of Land Records and Agriculture to collect and maintain information as to the general agricultural condition of every district." Modestly enough Mr. Benson confesses that the work cannot be regarded as complete; because, in discussing various subjects, controversial matter had to be avoided. But it is, at all events, more complete than any volume of the kind yet published in Madras. It will, of course, have necessarily to be revised from time to time and kept up to date, though as it stands at present it is as near perfection as may well be. It contains twenty-one maps, and some five hundred pages of letterpress giving particulars as to the average rainfall of normal seasons, the agricultural practices of the ryots and the security of the crops they grow; the efficiency of communications; the normal material condition of the ryots and the labouring population, and the extent of the dependance of different tracts on food supplies from without. Beyond this the volume contains a general descriptive summary for the whole Presidency. The Census report of the district manuals and settlement reports has been drawn upon, but there is an amount of original matter for which credit must be given to Mr. Benson. He shows that the bulk of the area cropped in Madras is dependent on the falling rain for bringing the crops to maturity. On the west coast and Nilgiris the rainfall is practically always sufficient to return one crop season annually; but over the rest of the Presidency the fall is so far unreliable as to render much of the crop dependent thereon precarious, unless the falling rain be supplemented by irrigation, and there are some tracts in which the irregularity of the monsoon rains is so great or the usual fall is so small as to render the crop extremely uncertain. These belts are all carefully marked out on the maps, and it is possible to see at a glance the tracts in which protection works are necessary and in which famine is most likely to occur. Mr. Benson, in his bulky volume, shows the earliest record of famine in the Madras Presidency to have occurred over a hundred years ago, following on the devastation wrought in the Carnatic by Hyder Ali. This lasted two years, to be followed seven years later by a serious dearth in the Northern Circars, the pressure being severe for about two years. Several minor famines followed, and in 1804 the season was so unfavourable as to cause severe pressure on the poorer classes in Tanjore and South Arcot, spreading later to other districts and causing, notwithstanding various measures of relief, intense suffering and the deaths of many people. In the early part of the century famine was of frequent occurrence, and in 1833 came that which caused great loss of life in Guntur, and was more or less seriously felt throughout the presidency. The famine-stricken people flocked into the presidency town, where large sums of money were devoted to alleviating their sufferings. Two or three comparatively mild periods of scarcity supervened to be overshadowed by the great famine of 1877—the most serious that has been known. The details of this are still within the recollection of most people, and the scarcities which have followed this have been of such comparatively small dimensions that 1877-78 are still referred to above all others as "the famine years." Such distress as then occurred, Mr. Benson shows, is impossible in the future. Quick and direct means of communication between all parts of the presidency are now in existence, and indeed there is no district, except South Canara and the Nilgiris, not connected by rail. Along the sea-coast regular traffic is maintained, and for nine months on the East Coast, from Cocanada and Madras, there is an unbroken system of inland water carriage. What improvement has been affected since the time of the great famine Mr. Benson's volume clearly shows, and the maps and statistical tables he presents to us demonstrate how slight is now the danger of famine so prolonged and destructive as that of 1877-78 even in the most severe and continuous drought.

WHEN the civilisation of Africa is to the fore, and we are all flattering ourselves that slavery is being stamped out, fetichism giving way to the zeal of missionaries, and rejoicing that King Prempeh is on his way to St. Helena, it is well to take stock of what it all means. Miss Mary Kingsley, in the *National Review*, undertakes to tell us at first hand how the teachings of the Aryan, influence the Black Brother on the West Coast of the Dark Continent. The writer, who has had much experience of that part of Africa, writes with a piquancy and frankness natural and appropriate to the name she bears, and says right out many things which Exeter Hall would rather not hear. Indeed, it may be gathered that, on the whole, the African in his unregenerate state can give points to his semi-civilised brother, and is in the main the better man, or, at all events, the better negro. He is not cruel for the sheer love of cruelty. In Native Africa there are no prisons, lunatic asylums, work-houses, or hospitals, and no regular police. That is the very ideal for which the latter-day European Anarchist casts bomb-shells into theatres, churches, cafes, and Legislative Assemblies. When there are no prisons or police, the Chief, who has to keep his district in order, must make a signal example of an offender. There can be little or no classification of crime. As for sins, they are an offence against a god, who may resent neglect or derision; but it is the god's palaver to punish sins: they do not concern anybody else. Their laws against theft are very harsh, which Miss Kingsley considers evidence of moral courage, since they are all addicted to it. Lying is an equally common offence, but it is a sin against a god. Anyone can protect himself against it by refusing to believe a man without making sure that some god will make him swell up and burst if he speaks with intent to deceive. Their views in regard to murder, we are told, are highly complicated, and slightly lax. Their views with regard to another class of offences are those of the Savoyan Mikado—"that all who ogled, leered, or winked, unless connubially linked, should be beheaded." But the severity of this general law has in practice been softened down. The slaughter of women and slaves at funerals is not the outcome of cruelty, but of the traditional conceptions of the future state. The Infernal God would not understand the status of a man who went down with, say, a dozen puncheons of palm-oil or a hundred yards of red velvet.

IN the Niger territory the badly informed divinity who re-forwards the soul to animate a new baby in the upper world would say to the new arrival: "Where is your real estate? The chances are you are a slave boy, and you have stolen these things from your master?" It would never do to run such a risk; therefore, your wives and slaves must attend you on the last journey. Besides, if they were able to calculate on surviving you, a discontented wife or a wicked slave might put poison in your food, and cut short your career in this world. One Chief told Miss Kingsley that since the Government interfered with the customs, Chiefs have no security against being poisoned. There are no Chemical Analysers or Commissioners of Police in Native Africa, and one must do the best he can. Besides the slaves who are put to death at funerals are not wasted; they are employed by the god in his own work; which is real promotion. The non-slave-holding tribes have now reverted to the primeval custom of killing prisoners of war. This, says the writer, is a direct result of the suppression of the slave trade, it being practically impossible to keep a large number of able-bodied warriors in their midst, with no prison to lock them up in, and only food sufficient to feed their own tribe. It would be impolitic to let them go, for they might return again and kill you and yours. To sum up, this keen observer says that the African seems to civilise very well, but he does not Christianise so well. Pure-blooded negroes on the West Coast are doctors, lawyers, and merchants, and the most cultured African woman she met was a pure-blooded negress. The missionised African is a failure equally abhorrent to the white trader and the unsophisticated heathen. He takes advantage of the doctrine of repentance to commit crimes which he dare not attempt in his fetish days, because he quite believes that he can wipe out any iniquity by repeating a hymn. The African is ingenious in dodging inconvenient moral principles. While the missionary-made Christian is a curse to the coast and Pagans despise, and Whites hate him, he thinks enough of himself to make him comfortable. On the other hand, the char

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH BONDHOLDERS AND THE NILE EXPEDITION.

OPPOSITION OF EGYPTIAN CAPITALISTS.

CAIRO, APRIL 13.

A group of Egyptian capitalists, holding Egyptian Bonds for about a million, is legally opposing the action of the French bondholders, affirming that the grant of funds by the Caisse de la Dette was justified by the necessity which existed for undertaking the Nile Expedition.

The hearing of the case brought by the French bondholders against the Caisse commenced before the Cairo Court of the 1st instant, and has been adjourned for a fortnight.

FURIOUS FIGHTING IN MATABELELAND.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Advices just received from Matabeleland state that a large body of Matabele, armed with Martini-Henri rifles, furiously attacked and surrounded a force of one hundred and thirty men under the command of Captain Brand, some thirty miles from Buluwayo.

The British, after having exhausted their ammunition, successfully cut their way through the enemy, and, when emerging, met a relief column.

The British loss was five killed and sixteen wounded, while that of the Matabele was one hundred and fifty killed, and four hundred wounded.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 13.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Sutlej, with the English mails of the 3rd instant, left here for Bombay, at noon, to-day, and the s. s. Britannia left for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The Bombay mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 13.

It has been decided that the Chitral Reliefs will commence on the 7th proximo.

THE CANTONMENT CODE.

The Military Department of the Government of India is to be asked for the issue of later orders in connection with the Cantonment Code, which has been lying idle since August, 1894.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF ARTILLERY.

Major-General Lewis has resumed charge in Simla as Inspector-General of Artillery.

RECRUITS FOR THE HONGKONG REGIMENT.

The latest returns relating to recruitment of soldiers in British India for Hongkong regiments is eminently satisfactory.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The Secretary of State has issued orders in connection with the Imperial Service Troops question. When serving in British India, in accordance with the suggestions of the Government of India, it is decided that the Imperial Service Troops shall be under precisely the same discipline when serving in India as troops serving directly under the Supreme Government. This rule will come into force at an early date.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, APRIL 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Elektra, from Kobe, sailed, for Bombay, this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 13.

The French mail steamer Ville de la Coitat, from Suez, arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Ernest Simons left Colombo, for Bombay, on the evening of 12th instant, and is expected to arrive here on the 15th instant, at noon.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malacca, from Bombay, arrived at Penang on the 12th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar, for Bombay, on the 13th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	110⅜
3 per cent. Rentes	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 3-16
Bar Silver	31½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

APRIL 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Perim Massowa interrupted. During interruption man-of-war will leave Perim about every other day.
Moulmein route to Siam, interrupted locality unknown.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius con on Wednesday, the 15th instant.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British front er between Nampoung and Tingyueh.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th April, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	2	3	p.m.	242	19
Teheran	13	1	26 p.m.	...	20
Suez	13	3	p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 13th April, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	52	..	2
" Karachi	..	17	..	1
" Madras	..	59	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 12.

10p.m. ... 82·2

MONDAY.—APRIL 13.

6a.m. ... 78·4
10a.m. ... 83·6
2p.m. ... 86·5
6p.m. ... 86·3

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 27.

On the subject of the Reform of the Russian currency, the St. Petersburg and Moscow paper have how much to say. They speak of it as "the re-establishment of the valuta," which may be interpreted as the resumption of specie payments. It is perfectly well-known that, under existing circumstances, the St. Petersburg financiers aim, rightly or wrongly, at what is called the "gold standard" for Russia; and as Russia is a producer of gold to a considerable amount—she ranks fourth on the list of gold-producing regions, following South Africa, the United States, and Australasia—the aspiration seems not an unreasonable one in her case, if considered exclusively from this point of view. Moreover it is affirmed by the St. Petersburg authorities that the stock of gold which Russia has accumulated, and which is undoubtedly large, is quite sufficient to guarantee the convertibility of the notes in circulation. What the "gold standard" precisely is, however, has not yet been defined even by the London Gold Standard Defence Association, and it is, therefore, the more interesting to consider the Russian view. When Great Britain, the United States, and Japan resumed specie payments it was considered to be essential to bring the notes up to their face value in terms of the specie which they were supposed to represent. The Russian rouble notes really represent silver roubles, but if resumption is to be arranged in gold it becomes necessary to consider not merely the depreciation of the paper, but the fall in the gold value of the silver rouble. Hence arises the question as to the rate at which the paper roubles are to be declared convertible in gold "imperials," for there are gold imperials coined in the ratio of 1 to 15½ of silver. In short, as regards Russian resumption, it is again the question of ratio—only in this case of a ratio between paper and gold firstly, and secondly between silver and gold. Discussing this question, the *St. Petersburger Herold* urges that it is of extreme importance that a ratio shall be fixed which will not disturb the buying power of the notes, as the latter are the actual money of the people, and any alteration in their exchangeable value in terms of commodities would result in an economic earthquake. It is contended that should the exchange value (in gold) of the paper rouble be lowered below the actual present rate of exchange, an artificial rise of all prices would be the result. This, we may point out, would not necessarily follow. As paper is the money of the people of Russia, exactly as silver rupees are the money of the people of India, a lowering of all gold prices might be the result, the paper prices remaining unchanged. This, we all know, has practically been the case in India as regards rupee prices. On the other hand, should the exchange value of the paper be raised above the current rate, general prices in Russia would, it is asserted, fall. This, again, would not inevitably follow; the result might be merely a rise of prices, not in roubles, but in terms of the metal gold.

Any general variation of internal prices would, however, we are told, be detrimental to the varied economic interests of the country. In a sense this may be admitted; but the point is that the variation would be a result of the influence of international trade, and not of a mere declaration that the ratio of the money of the people to a central gold fund had been altered. Were the gold exchange of the paper rouble to be lowered exports would be stimulated and imports checked, and in this way the increase of demand on the one hand, or the decrease of supply on the other, might affect internal prices. Any such influence, however, might be counteracted in Russia, as in Argentina, by the stimulus given to home production and the lessening of the demand for foreign commodities. The St. Petersburg paper urges that the actual exchange rate of the paper rouble has been fixed, not by accident, but by the economic circumstances of the country. This, however, is not quite correct, for the exchange rate is determined more or less by the balance of foreign trade which may be seriously affected by deficient crops, for instance; and a failure of the crops must be regarded as one of the "accidental" circumstances. The paper rouble, it is contended, is depreciated to the extent of one-third, and for that reason it is recommended that in the resumption scheme it must not be declared to be convertible in gold at the par rate of ten roubles to the imperial, but at fifteen roubles to the imperial. The latter ratio would, however, be quite as artificial as any other ratio; it might express the relation of the moment, but it does not follow that it would express the conditions, let us say, of next year. The paper rouble is not international money, and should its convertibility be enacted at the ratio proposed, an adverse balance of trade, hoarding, or other circumstances might speedily induce a drain of gold which would break down the authorised rate. For it must not be forgotten that Russia is a debtor country. The position is further complicated by the fact that it will be necessary also to rate the silver rouble to gold as a token coin, and that the Asiatic trade of Russia will still have to be carried on with silver-using countries, the gold value of whose silver currencies will not necessarily conform to the new ratio which may be adopted in Russia.

Under the heading "A Bimetallic Fallacy," the *Economist* again holds forth on this important subject. Referring to the debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday, the *Economist* remarks:—"It was suggested over and over again that Great Britain, as the creditor country, was pursuing of a 'policy of extortion in compelling the debtor countries to export a much larger quantity of commodities to pay the interest upon their debts in gold than when the debts were created, owing to the fall in prices which has since taken place, the inference being that if Australasia and the other colonies espoused the bimetallic cause it would be possible to force up prices to the old level. But, although the fact was carefully ignored, the question of the exchangeability of commodities has two side to it. The economies in the cost of production and transport have, of course, largely compensated for the fall in prices. Apart from that, it is true that the volume of the exports from the debtor countries have necessary to pay the interest here has had to be increased; but it has also to be borne in mind that at the same time the debtor countries have been, owing to the same fall in prices, enabled to obtain much larger quantities of goods from this side for a given amount in gold than they were before the depreciation set in. If, therefore, the bimetallic advocates were to succeed in forcing up the prices of the commodities produced by the debtor countries, it is quite clear that there would be a corresponding movement of prices here, and that the effect would be for the one movement to neutralise the other pretty rapidly." Now in the first place, remarks the Manchester paper in criticising the *Economist*, it is not correct to say that economies in the cost of production and transportation in Australasia have been largely compensated for the fall in the gold prices of colonial produce. It has been abundantly demonstrated that the decline in the total cost of carriage, for instance, from the place of production in the colonies to the European markets is only a fraction of the decline in the gold value of the produce. Again, the railways in the colonies, have been built with borrowed capital, and neither their cost nor the interest to be paid in gold on that capital diminishes with the fall of prices. It is notorious that not only in Australasia but in Canada the farmers complain that, in some cases at least, the railway rates bear a ruinous proportion to the total value of their produce at recent prices. People who keep themselves familiar with Australasian affairs know also that the Australasian papers are unanimous in proclaiming that the recent advance in the price of wool—to name only one commodity—has brought very perceptible relief to Australasian farmers, and that a continued movement in the same direction would have a most powerful influence in fully restoring prosperity in Australasia. Finally, the *Economist* endeavours to persuade its readers that the part is equal to the whole. If we assume that the prices of imports into Australasia fall with the prices of exports, we must remember that it does not follow that the imports are all consumed by the persons who produce the exports. But even if we admit that there is compensation in the diminished cost of the imports for the reduced prices of the exports, such compensation only applies, in any case, to that proportion of the exports which balances the imports; it obviously cannot apply to the large margin of exports shipped simply to pay the interest on Australasia's debts, for there is no diminution in the gold amount of that interest to set against the decline in the gold prices of the produce shipped to pay it.

The Home Railway market was about the liveliest section, investment purchases and the announcement of generally satisfactory traffic returns imparting an air of cheerfulness all round. The North-Western traffic showed a gain of £12,630, the Midland £9,267, the North-Eastern £8,337, the Great Western £6,900, the Great Northern £2,723, the Sheffield £2,265, the Hull and Barnsley £1,658, the Metropolitan £817, the Chatham £786, and the District £432. The Caledonian increase amounted to £2,514, and that of the North British to £2,128. The Heavy stocks moved up sharply under the influence of investment purchases, North-Westerns advancing 1¾, to 193, Midland 1½, to 157, Great Westerns and North-Easterns 1, to 166¼ and 174¼, respectively. Great Easterns rose 7-8, to 96 7-8, after touching 97, a general buying tip having been passed round. Hull and Barnsleys were also a feature, rising a full point, to 35 3-4, and Metropolitans gained ½. The Southern stocks, though not very active, were firm, Brighton "A" and South-Eastern "A" putting on ¼ at 166¼ and 95½, while Chatham Ordinary gained ½. The Scotch stocks were buoyant, Caledonian Deferred rising 5-8, to 57¼. North British Deferred gained ¼ at 45 3-8 and the Prefs. ¼ at 91. American Railroad securities were firmer, but operations were upon a very small scale. Prices closed at about the top level. Louisville recovered 7-8, to 50 3-4, Milwaukees 3-8, to 78 1-8, Northern Pacific Prefs. ½, to 11 5-8, Atchison shares 1-8, the Second Mortgage Bonds 1, to 25, and gains of 1-8 took place in Denver shares and Prefs., Central Pacifics, Erie shares, Missouris Southern Ordinary, and Wabash Prefs., Wabash Debentures rising ¼. Pennsylvanians lost ¼, otherwise the changes were all for the better. Canadian Pacifics re-gained 5-8 at 55 7-8, the traffic showing a gross increase of 72,000 dols. Grand Trunks were also firmer, the Guaranteed rising 3-4, the First and Second Prefs. ½, and the Thirds 3-8.

As was anticipated, the settlement now in progess on the Stock Exchange discloses that there is a comparatively small speculative position open, if anything smaller than was the case at the commencement of the month, judging by the light rates of Contango current. Charges for carrying forward speculative engagements all round opened light, and there was a tendency to ease off before the close of the day. It is not always possible, however, to gauge the exact position when money is so abundant and cheap as it is at present, but there had during the past fortnight been a disposition rather to close engagements than to extend them. Seeing that the new account is one of nineteen days' duration Contangos were exceedingly easy. On Home Railways the changes on the heavy lines were fully 1-16 easier at the close than at the opening, but otherwise there was little feature. There is continued scarcity of most Europeen government issues, Spanish, Russian, and Hungarian being carried over at practically no charge, while on Italian the rate was about 1 per cent. lower than a fortnight previously. The account to be adjusted in American Railroads was very small, and there was really no incident in connection with the carry over. Grand Trunk stock rallied sharply on indications of "bear" selling.

For some time past rumours have been current that an important announcement with respect to an amalgamation of banking undertakings was about to be made, and if transpired this week that the private banking firms of Messrs. Barclay and Co., Messrs. Gurney and Co., of Norwich, and Messrs. J. Backhouse and Co., of Darlington, have agreed to an amalgamation of their businesses as a limited company under the Joint Stock Companies' Act. The private character of the management will be retained, and the whole of the capital and reserves will be subscribed by the existing partners. The new bank will be called "Barclays, Limited," but is not expected that the company will be registered during the current half-year. The announcement will be received with considerable interest in banking circles, the firms concerned together forming a very powerful institution. The total capital, as will be seen from the following table, will be 2¼ millions, while the current and deposit accounts amount to about 18¼ millions:—

	Date of last Balance, sheet.	Capital and Reserve. £	Current and Dep. Account. £
Barclay, Bewan, and Co.	June 30, 1895	1,000,000	8,500,000
Gurney and Co.	May 31, 1895	1,000 000	6,931,000
J. Backhouse and Co.	Dec. 31, 1895	250,000	3,030,000
		£2,250,000	£18,551,000

The traffics announced by our Home Railway Companies this week are again of a very encouraging character. The fact that the takes are in several instances below those of 1894 is of little significance, bearing in mind the fact that the comparison with two years ago is against a period which included the Good Friday and a portion of the Easter holiday traffic. The London and North-Western comes out remarkably well, having secured a gain for the week of £12,630, as against a falling off of £7,721 a year ago compared with 1894. The North-Eastern increase of £8,337 compares with a reduction last year of £10,925, the Great Western has a gain of £6,900, as against a decrease last year of £15,570, while the Midland take this work is about £4,553 less than that of 1894. The South Western traffic is not a particularly good one, showing a decrease of £569 on top of a falling off last year of £10,416.

The tendency of prices on the Stock Exchange during the past month has been in the downward direction, and a portion of the rise of the previous month has been lost. The *Bankers' Magazine* points out that, so far as cheap money and other economic conditions are concerned, it may be said that everything during the past month has favoured a still further rise in public securities. Economic conditions, however, have been neutralised by the influence of unsettled foreign politics, and the result has been something approaching to a "deadlock" in business on the Stock Exchange, while prices have drooped in several directions. As compared with the previous month, representative securities show a total net depreciation of nearly eight millions, as will be seen from the figures below of the aggregate value of 325 securities now and a month ago:—

Aggregate value February 20	£3,196,936,000
" " March 21	3,189,930,000
Decline	£7,936,000

On Thursday the annual meeting of the Bank of Australasia was held at the offices in Threadneedle Street. Sir A. R. Scoble, M.P., said as a consequence of the Australian crisis they had not been able of late years to pay so large a dividend as perhaps many of the shareholders would desire, but the position of the bank had been maintained, and they had not had occasion to resort to any special means for the purpose of continuing their existence. As an outcome of the crisis there had been a certain arrangement of banking in the Colonies, and while they had not allowed any good account to pass them they had not made any attempt to increase the quantity of the business of the bank at the expense of its quality. The amount on deposit was £13,000,000, and in bills and other liabilities £1,625,000. On the other side the readily available assets was nearly 40 per cent. of the public liabilities. That was a position of great strength for the bank, but unfortunately it had its disadvantages, for while keeping such a large amount of liquid assets, they were unable in consequence of the cheapness of money to use these funds to the greatest advantage. The number of current deposits had increased, and during the past year upwards of 6,000 more accounts had been opened at their various branches. The bank had taken advantage of the improvement in Western Australia, and had increased the number of branches in that colony. Although the six months to which the accounts referred were not uniformly prosperous, still the prospect now was more hopeful, and with improved seasons they might certainly look for an increase of business.

THE BOMBAY BULK OIL INSTALLATION.

THE erection of oil storage tanks on the new Mody Bay Bunder, between the new Ballard Pier and Carnac Bunder, stretching considerably more than a thousand feet into the harbour, is now completed, and the wholesale importation of kerosine oil by the Bulk Oil Syndicate has now commenced. Yesterday morning the tank oil boat Bullmouth, Captain Davies, arrived in harbour, bringing over five thousand tons of kerosine oil. The tank steamer will be brought to the Mody Bay Pier this morning, and the oil be pumped out into the tanks by the engines belonging to the vessel. The oil will fill up two of the gigantic tanks, the capacity of each being 698,120 gallons. Two powerful pumps are provided in the steamer for pumping out the oil into the shore tanks. Each is capable of discharging from three hundred and fifty to four hundred tons per hour when working at full speed. The steamer Bullmouth, therefore, will take about seven hours to fill up the shore tanks with 1,400,000 gallons of oil.

The steamer Bullmouth sailed from Batoum on the 23rd of March last. She was specially built in 1893 for the purpose of carrying oil in bulk. She has seventeen tanks, divided into fourteen oil compartments. Although the boat has been running to and from Batoum, China, and Japan, this is the first time that she has come to Bombay, and therefore rightly excites some interest and curiosity. Almost all the tank boats are fitted throughout with the electric light and hot water heating apparatus. Electric hand lamps are also provided for all purposes when oil is being carried. When loading or unloading by night, the electric projector, which the steamers carry in order to facilitate their quick passage through the Suez Canal, can also be used, as well as other powerful electric lamps. Nothing that science or experience can suggest has been left undone to secure the perfect safety of the vessels. These steamers have become favourites for the carrying of home cargoes, as the boats are divided into different compartments which allow goods of various descriptions to be kept separate, thus avoiding the risk of valuable cargoes being damaged by intermixing. In these steamers large fans are provided for ventilating purposes, and this fact also lessens the chances of damage to the cargoes. Each compartment is connected with a powerful air fan, the oil suction pipes being used for exhausting the hot air from the bottom of the steamer, and this causes a continual draught of cool fresh air throughout the cargo carried in the tanks.

The method for cleaning these tank steamers is so perfect, and the arrangements so scientific and skilful, that even rice, tea, sugar, coffee, flour, spices, or seeds can be carried by the vessel with perfect safety, and without the least chance of being damaged in any way. In fact, the ships have been utilised as cargo carriers from Japan, China, and the Straits. All the different compartments are air-tight and independent of one another. At each end of the tanks there is a large water-tight coffer dam four feet wide, which runs from the deck right to the bottom of the ship. The engine, boilers, and funnel are at the stern instead of amidships, as in the ordinary steamers. Another interesting feature about the tank steamer is the ingenious manner in which the oil is prevented from rolling about in the tanks, for it can be understood that a live cargo of oil, in a heavy sea, rushing against the end of the tanks would form a very serious danger to the safety of the ship. Each tank is, therefore, provided with an expansion tank, which is relatively small compared to the main tank below, and the oil is filled up into this tank for about three feet, thus keeping the main mass under pressure. Consequently all the movement that takes place on a heavy seaway is the comparatively small surface contained in the expansion tank. The capacity of the vessel is about 5,200 tons, but some new steamers just launched, or now being built for the firm, will carry about 6,800 tons of oil, and will be the largest tank steamers afloat.

For the construction of the oil-tanks, which form an unique land-mark on the harbour, a large area of land, measuring six hundred and six feet in length and two hundred and ninety-seven in breadth, or twenty-two thousand square yards, and surrounded on three sides by the sea, has been acquired by the Bulk Oil Syndicate from the Port Trust. The construction of these gigantic tanks was undertaken in November last. At first there being a strong prejudice against the storage of oil in bulk in Bombay, Messrs. Graham and Co., the Bombay agents of the Syndicate, found great difficulty in getting a piece of land; and it was not until a considerable time elapsed that Mr. R. T. Campbell, of that enterprising firm, succeeded in convincing the Port Trust that a bulk oil installation is a harmless thing. The local conditions in Bombay being different from other presidential towns it is no wonder that great difficulty should have been found in securing a safe and proper site. But danger from the fire or explosion is practically non-existent. Once, when the project was in its infancy, it was urged that there might be spontaneous combustion under the influence of tropical heat, but this seems to be next to impossible, for even with an oil of 120° Fahrenheit, combustion cannot take place unless it comes in contact with a naked light; while a very simple system of ventilation removes any risk of danger from explosive gas. But now the construction of the tanks is a *fait accompli*. There are four tanks, each being of 2,500 tons or 698,120 gallons capacity. The tanks are sixty-four feet in diameter by thirty-five feet in height. On the eastern end of the reclamation a pier is constructed alongside which the tank oil steamer will be moored and discharge her cargo by means of a ten-inch main, branching off into two seven-inch delivery pipes, communicating first with a small settling tank, and then with the storage tanks. The tanks themselves are surrounded by an embankment nine feet six inches high, five feet thick at the base, and two feet at the top, so that, besides preventing the tanks from being tampered with, the very remote possibility of a tank bursting is adequately provided for.

In convenient proximity to the tanks, but of course outside the high embankment, a filling shed, one hundred and five feet long by sixty-five feet broad, is also erected, and is connected with the tank main by four-inch pipes. Adjoining the filling shed a tinning factory is constructed, a hundred and fifty feet long by forty-five broad, while a large storage godown is built at the eastern extremity of the company's land. The Port Trust are building a line of railway connecting the installation compound with the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways, which will carry bulk oil up-country in tank wagons of fifteen and twenty tons capacity. The contract for the construction of the tanks, sheds, etc., is entrusted to the well-known firm of Messrs. George Gahagan & Co. The installation was designed by, and erected under the supervision of, Messrs. Joel and Marcus Abrahams, Joint Engineers, assisted by Mr. Madge.

Mr. Alderman Marcus Samuel, ex-sheriff of London, is the originator of the Bulk Oil scheme. Several other well-known financiers are associated with him, and during the comparatively short time that syndicate has been at work in the East, some twenty large installations have been erected, in addition to a very large number of supplementary up-country tanks and depots throughout the Madras Presidency, Bengal, Northern India, at Allahabad, and other places. In Presidency towns like Calcutta and Madras, also Colombo, Bangkok, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Chinese coast ports; Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and even as far north as Vladivostock, installations have been opened on an extensive scale.

The Syndicate's fleet of tank steamers is known as the Shell line, and continual additions are made to the fleet, which numbers between fifteen and twenty.

The importation of Russian oil had recently fallen off a good deal, and American oil took its place, but now that the Mody Bay installation is complete, it is certain that Russian oil will increase to an enormous degree. From the Bombay Trade and Navigation Returns it appears that the importation of oil has greatly increased during the last ten years. In 1885-86 the figures stood at 6,026,483 gallons, but the figures for 1894-95 show that the trade has trebled during this period. The figures for 1894-95 stood at 17,928,589 gallons, being valued at Rs. 72,45,116. In 1893-94 figures went up to 24,189,113 gallons, valued at Rs. 91,38,768, but this increase is traced to speculative import, which resulted in large stock being held in balance.

It is believed that there will be some gain to the consumers of the oil, since the substantial reduction in the cost of landing it in bulk will tend to a decrease in prices. This enterprise also opens up a new employment for many Native labourers. It is calculated that the manufacturing, filling, and packing of the tins will afford steady and unceasing work to a large number of tinsmiths and coolies.

The capacity of the several tanks in the steamer is as follows:—No. 1 tank 784 tons; No. 2, 843½ tons; No. 3, 814 tons; No. 4, 784½ tons; No. 5, 802 tons; No. 6, 803 tons, and No 7, 270 tons; —total 5,120 tons.

GOA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, APRIL 11.

To-day forty-five prisoners who have been confined in jail for the last four or five months on charges of sedition were set at liberty. Messrs. J. M. Lobo and Felix de Souza, advocates, as well as the negro, and a servant of the Viscount of Bardez are among those who have been set free. The removal of martial law was considered imminent, but a Committee and the Municipal Commission of Bardez are reported to have asked Prince D. Affonso for its continuation.

On the 9th instant the son of Judge Ochoa was sentenced to eight days' imprisonment for having assaulted a volunteer in uniform. The sentence was commuted to a fine of Rs. 8. The Administrator of Illhas, Mr. Queiroza, has been superseded by Mr. Paulo Judice.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO PROFESSOR SHAHANI.

THE students of the Wilson College mustered in force on Friday, the 27th ult., in the College Hall, to take leave of Professor S. C. Shahani, M.A., prior to his departure for Kurrachee. Professor Shahani was connected with the college as student and professor for six years, and is now appointed Professor of English in the Sind Arts College. The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., the Principal of the Wilson College, presided on the occasion. All the professors of the college were present, as were also many visitors. A variety programme of songs (one of which in Gujerati was specially composed for the occasion), recitations and pianoforte music was gone through. Speeches were made which bore ample testimony to the solid work Professor Shahani had done. The following address was then read by Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Mirza Hossein Khan, M.A., the president of the College Committee:—

Beloved and Respected Sir,—Your friends and pupils in the Wilson College have heard with much pride and statisfaction, not unmingled, however, with genuine regret, that you are very shortly about to leave them to take up the responsible position of a professorship in the Sind Arts College. Before parting with you we would give expression to the sentiments we have entertained towards you during the period of your connection with the teaching-staff of this college. During these years you have won the repect and admiration of every one with whom your work has brought you into contact. No one who had anything to do with you whether in your official capacity or privately could fail to be impressed by the earnestness and sincerity of your character, your unfailing courtesy and your generous and unselfish motives of conduct which led you to seek in everything you said and did the good of the college as a whole. You have taken a chief and active part in all the principal movements of the college whether originating from the professors or the students. As a distinguished student of the college at one time, you have formed a peculiarly close link of union between the professors and the students of the institution, and in many of your public utterances in the college you have interpreted the mind of the students in a way which showed that you realised the needs and were in cordial sympathy with the best aspirations of the young men of the college. Your large ability was early recognised by the professors of this college when they associated you with themselves in the work of imparting instruction to the many young men who are attracted to the college, and we feel assured that in more departments than one you have contributed in no small measure to the efficiency of the institution. As professor you won the hearts of your students by your constant endeavour to make your lectures specially conducive to the edification of your classes; and by your earnest efforts to come into personal contact with your students with a view to understand them individually and to help them forward, by guidance and advice, in their pursuit of knowledge and truth. The past and present members of the College Literary Society will long cherish a grateful recollection of your services to that institution as its secretary for a considerable period. And now in taking leave of you our feeling, as we have said before, is one of mingled gratification and regret. We rejoice at the honour that is implied to you and to this college in your being deemed worthy to fill the chair of English literature in an important Arts College. At the same time the parting with a good, true, and honoured friend is no easy thing, and we shall continue long to miss your genial presence in our midst. We are, however, delighted to think that you have been called to a congenial sphere of work in your native district; and in saying "good-bye" to you we pray that God may guide, support, and sustain you and make your life productive of much good to your countrymen generally, and particularly to those young men among whom your duty will specially lie. —We remain, beloved and respected sir, your most sincere friends and pupils, A. M. Mirza, M.A. (president), K. G. Pandit, M. M. Vasavada, M. A. Mirza, S. R. Gokhle, M. Evans, R. G. Pradhan, P. D. Pavri, P. C. Taraporewalla, A. M. Munji and K. B. Paymaster, etc.

The address, which was enclosed in a silver casket, bearing the inscription "Presented to Professor S. C. Shahani, M.A., by the professors and students of the Wilson College," was presented to Professor Shahani by the president. Professor Shahani and Dr. Mackichan were then garlanded by Miss Zerbai Parekh, B.A., amidst thundering applause. Professor Shahani made a suitable reply. Dr. Mackichan then spoke in glowing terms of the services which Professor Shahani had rendered to the college, and congratulated the Sind Arts College authorities on their choice. A vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings of the evening to a close. The students dispersed with three cheers for Professor Shahani and Dr. Mackichan.

THE PAY OF LOCAL CORPS.

REGARDING the increase of pay to local corps, notified in our telegram of Friday, the "Gazette of India," states that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to announce that the Secretary of State has sanctioned, with effect from the 1st April 1896, the extension to the local corps under the Government of India named below, of the increase of pay recently sanctioned for the native army:—The Deoli Infantry, the Erinpura Infantry, the Bhopal Battalion, the Malwa Bhil Corps, the Meywar Bhil Corps, the Napal Escort, the Merwara Battalion, the Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, and the Hyderabad Contingent Artillery.

(2) The concessions are (A) an increase of Rs. 2 per mensem to the pay of every non-commissioned officer and soldier in the corps above named, and also to the native combatant drivers on the establishment of the battaries of the Hyderabad Contingent Artillery; but in the case of the drummers, fifers and buglers of the infantry regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent the increase will be only twelve annas per mensem as they already received pay at the rate of Rs. 8-4 per mensem; (b) the grant to recruits, enlisted on or after 1st April 1895, of an annual half mounting allowance of Rs. 5, admissible under article 323, Army Regulations India, Volume I, part 2, from the date of enlistment instead of from the date of completing eighteen months' service. This allowance will not be payable to recruits until the completion of the first year's service, when the arrears due, together with the allowance for the next quarter, will be drawn.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL J. H. S. CRAIGIE, Highland Light Infantry, has taken up the appointment of 1st Assistant-General at Army Head-Quarters.

SIXTY DAYS' privilege leave of absence in India, from 15th April or date of availing himself of it, is granted to Captain A. J. Vanrenen, 8th B. C.

LIEUTENANT GREENHILL-GARDYNE, Gordon Highlanders, is appointed to the personal staff of His Excellency the Viceroy as extra Aide-de-Camp.

THE following postings to native regiments of officers of the Unattached List have been ordered:—18th Bengal Infantry: 2nd-Lieutenant H. E. R. Pryce, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. 17th Bengal Infantry: 2nd-Lieutenant G. de la P. Pakenham, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. 4th Madras Pioneer: 2nd-Lieutenant M. H. B. Geddes, Welsh Regiment. 10th Bombay Infantry: 2nd-Lieutenant R. C. Goodfellow, Middlesex Regiment. 9th Bombay Infantry: 2nd-Lieutenant V. K. Birch, Royal Irish Rifles. 20th Bombay Infantry: 2nd-Lieutenant J. C. M. Hoskyn, Yorkshire Light Infantry. 3rd Bombay Infantry: 2nd Lieutenant G. S. Palmer, Midlesex Regiment. 10th Bombay Infantry: 2nd-Lieutenant J. L. Smith, Scottish Rifles. 3rd Bengal Cavalry: 2nd-Lieutenant E. C. W. Conway-Gordon, Scottish Rifles.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presiding. There were also present: Commander M. Bean, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, George Cotton, T. W. Cuffe, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr. Dinsha Eduljee Wacha, Dr. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Mr. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Messrs. H. G. Gell, Goolam Hoosein Allaea, W. R. Hamilton, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Jamasedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosru Nanoji, Kawasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, G. Lund, Lieut.-Col. A. B. Mein, Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Professor O. V. Muller, Dr. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, the Hon. Mr. Perozshah M. Mehta, Messrs. S. Rebsch, Tribhowandass Varjivandass, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Hajee Yoosoof Hajee Esmail.

THE CLAIM OF MAJOR TULLOCH.

Debate was resumed on the letter from the Commissioner forwarding renewed application from Major Tulloch for payment to him of £756, on account of his services in connection with the plans and estimates of the proposed silt-pits at Love Grove, the letter being sent up by the Standing Committee.

On the last occasion Mr. George Cotton had proposed that Major Tulloch was entitled to the amount, and that the Corporation would be prepared to sanction the outlay on the recommendation of the Standing Committee. To this Mr. Rebsch had moved an amendment that all papers on the subject be referred to Sir Charles Ollivant for his opinion as to what action the Corporation should take in the matter, while the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal moved an amendment that the resolution of the Standing Committee forwarding the letter be simply recorded.

On the resumption of the debate, Mr. Dhakji Kassinath pointed out that counsel's opinion on the subject was that the Corporation was not bound to pay the charges. Mr. Acworth, the late Commissioner, perhaps never contemplated that such a heavy fee would be charged by Major Tulloch to the Corporation. It would be an undesirable and a dangerous precedent to accept the responsibility of the payment of such a bill.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta said that this was one of those matters which were extremely disagreeable to discuss, from whatever point of view they looked upon it. The correspondence clearly showed that there was no legal liability on the part of the Corporation; but though the Corporation might not be legally bound to make the payment, they had still to determine whether in their discretion they should not consider it a moral claim binding on them. He had always regarded Major Tulloch with great partiality, inasmuch as he was a gentleman who always worked for the Corporation with great ability and readiness, and advised them on all engineering questions. It was, however, unfortunate that Major Tulloch did not adhere in the matter of giving advice to a business-like practice, and so far as the present question was concerned did not inform the Commissioner that his fees would amount to such a large sum. He did not think that the Corporation would be faithfully discharging the solemn trust which devolved on them if they were to sanction the payment of such a large sum which they were in the first place not legally bound to pay, and about which nothing was mentioned by the Commissioner to either the Standing Committee or the Corporation. Mr. Rebsch proposed an arbitration, but the Hon. Mr. Mehta always fought shy of arbitrations of certain character. He reminded members of the Alabama arbitration where the United States were awarded a large sum of money and they did not know what to do with the balance which was still lying idle with them. An arbitration after all was not a very

stroyed the Army and Navy Stores, it is necessary for the due protection of the city that the strength of the brigade and the number of its steam fire-engines should be increased without delay. With the permission of the president and the consent of the meeting Mr. Vincent altered his proposal, and moved that a Committee be appointed to inquire into and report in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner and the chief of the Fire Brigade whether the brigade as now constituted was sufficient for the purpose for which it was intended. He said that those who were present at the fire which recently took place at the Army and Navy Stores must have observed that if another such great fire had taken place in a different part of the town, Bombay would have been in a very bad plight indeed.

Mr. Wacha: I should be glad to see the congested parts of the town destroyed by fire so that we might re-construct the city on a better plan.

Mr. Vincent: I have a more humane heart than Mr. Wacha. (Hear, hear.) Continuing, Mr. Vincent said that fortunately there was no wind on the morning of the fire, otherwise the Secretariat offices would also have taken fire, and supposing a second fire had broken out simultaneously in another part of the town, there were no available steam fire-engines to quench it. In a large city like Bombay, where houses were built of inflammable materials like match-boxes, they must have a fire-brigade efficient to cope with a serious disaster. There were at present no steam fire-engines between Fort and Mandvie, Girgaum and other parts of the town; and it would be for the Corporation to decide on the report made by the Sub-Committee whether or not their fire-brigade should be strengthened.

Colonel Mein seconded the proposal, remarking that he was present at the scene of the fire, and said that all the steam engines available in town were at work. He was astonished to hear that there were no more fire-engines available in case of another fire in the town.

Mr. Wacha: Let us have a few extinguishers on the Corporation. (Laughter.)

The Hon. Mr. Mehta observed that whenever members brought forward schemes which entailed increased expenditure they pleaded urgency in the matter. Urgency was pleaded when the Pawai Water-Works were constructed, and also when the police force was proposed to be increased, and with regard to the latter, he might say that ever since the force was increased sowars were seen riding backwards and forwards, disturbing instead of regulating the traffic in the streets. (Laughter.)

Mr. Vincent rose to a point of order, remarking that the police question was not before the Corporation.

Mr. Mehta was sorry that Mr. Vincent who possessed such high qualifications of a police officer could not see the logical bearing of his remarks on the subject. (Laughter.) Speaking on the question he said that they must look to probabilities and not possibilities, nor should they presume things which were not likely to happen at the one and the same time. The question ought not to be taken up until it was brought forward by the Chief of the Fire Brigade and was suplemented by the Commissioner's remarks He suggested that Mr. Vincent should withdraw the proposition.

Mr. Wacha pointed out that from the statistics for the last fifteen years it appeared there was an average of 120 fires per year, and the total damage amounted to a lakh and a-half or so, if the damage done to mills were deducted. He asked the president to strike out his name from the Committee. Being a "fire-brand" and a "political incendiary," he did not like to add fire to the "fire committee."

Mr. Master: You said the other day that you were a lamb, and how is it you call yourself a fire-brand? (Laughter.)

Mr. Wacha: Fire-brand, according to the police.

Mr. Hamilton, who did not agree with Mr. Vincent, now rose to speak, but Mr. Vincent withdrew his proposal, and the debate was put to an end.

After transacting some more business, the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THE RATNAGIRI MADRASA KADERI.

THE annual prize-distribution to the successful boys of the above Madrasa Kaderi took place in the Madrasa hall on the 31st ultimo, under the presidency of Mr. M. P. Khareghat, District Judge, the following other gentlemen being present: Messrs. L. C. Crump, Vishnu B. Phadke, Govind Dhondoo Dhapre Joshi, Haji Abdus Sattar, Kazi Abdul Karim, Haji Ishak Mahomed, Fakir Mahomed Hafiz, S. A. Rahman, Dawood Sala, Ibrahim Mukadum, Kasim Murtaza, Kesnave Ganshet, Meherali Manji Mowlani, Syad Goolam Jilani, and many others. The secretary of the committee that supervises the management of the Madrasa read the report, stating the good progress that the school had made. He further told the gentlemen assembled that the school was established as far back as 1820, and that the Persian, Arabic and Hindustani languages formed chiefly the subjects of instruction. The promoter of the school has already secured an annual grant of Rs. 120 from Government. It is a charitable institution, and after defraying some of the expenses connected with the Ratnagiri Jumma Musjid, as provided by the terms of the Government grant, only the sum of Rs. 72 is left for payment as salaries to the two teachers attached to the school. Seeing the charitable nature of the Madrasa and the immense good that it has done to the Persian, Arabic and Hindustani learning public in spite of the paucity of funds with which it is provided, some liberal-minded Mahomedans of Bombay have started an Anjuman, out of whose funds the sum of about Rs. 120 is annually handed over to the Madrasa above referred to. The committee is, as the secretary said, deeply indebted to the Anjuman of Bombay for the assistance which they have been rendering to the institution for the last seven years. It would not, therefore, be too much to expect the Municipality of Ratnagiri to lend a helping hand to these backward classes for whom the Madrasa has been chiefly established by way of assisting it in obtaining the services of an Assistant Marathi Master. The President, in addressing the meeting, eulogized the efforts of the committee for having so long maintained the Madrasa in spite of great financial difficulties, and said that the school being chiefly intended for the benifit of the backward classes, eminently deserves support at the hands of the Ratnagiri public. The president kindly promised a monthly contribution towards the maintenance of the Madrasa fund. The meeting dissolved after distributing flowers and rose-water to those present.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1895-96 up to 8th April are as follows:—

In the month of February 1896.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	28,84,193	48,10,124	76,94,317
Exports	24,42,698	31,1[illegible]8	27,53,816
Net Imports	2,41,385	47,49,016	49,90,601

To the end of the month of February 1896—(Progressive).	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	4,21,49,703	6,78,60,948	10,99,50,651
Exports	2,31,24,770	1,72,59,340	1,03,84,110
Net Imports	1,90,24,933	5,05,41,608	6,95,66,541

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1895-96.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Feb. 1896	10,27,648	5,586	10,33,234
To the end of the month of February 1896. (Progressive)	21,86,967	75,10,2[illegible]2	96,97,179

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Feb. 1896	7,42,010	.....	7,42,010
To the end of the month of February 1896 (Progressive)	18,95,938	75,21,471	95,[illegible]0,409

A MEMORIAL has recently been sent up to the Government of India by the Mahomedan community of Rangoon. It seems that thirty-five years ago the quarter of Rangoon around 29th Street was inhabited almost wholly by Mahomedans, including, of course, Burmese Mahomedans and Zairbadis, who are the children of Mahomedans from India and Burmese mothers. Many years later Bhagwan Das, a Marwari, came to Rangoon, bought land, and erected a mandir, or Hindu temple, in 29th Street and in the house of Yakubji opposite that temple kine were annually slaughtered at the Bakr-i-Id, until 1892, when it was stopped by the local authorities on the Hindus petitioning against the custom. In 1893 the Mahomedans appealed against the local order, and rioting followed. This year the Mahomedans have begun early to make a stand by submitting two memorials, one to the Chief Commissioner of Burma and the other to the Viceroy, the latter being signed by 411 leading Mahomedans of Rangoon. They argue that, while no Mahomedan dreams of interfering in the religious observances of other people, as when the Chinese of Rangoon sacrifice sucking pigs and expose the carcases on tables before the doors of their houses, it is certainly not right for the Hindus to object to the slaying of kine inside the houses of the Mahomedans, especially as the Hindu religion in Rangoon is by far the last religious importation into Burma.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d.. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 13, Farringdon Road London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India have published the replies of the Presidency Banks and the Chambers of Commerce to their letter regarding the proposal to increase the Currency Reserve by two crores. Bombay and Rangoon approve entirely of the scheme, while the balance of opinion in Calcutta, Madras and Karachi is that great caution should be exercised in the matter. No action will be taken by the Government until the Secretary of State has considered these replies.

THE Local Corps under the Government of India have been granted the increase in pay to the native ranks which has already been given to the regiments in the four Commands.

A LETTER was issued by the Bishop of Lucknow to the clergy, asking them to devote their offertories, last Sunday, to the cause of the Diocesan Schools which have just suffered so heavy a loss by the fire at Naini Tal. The Government have promised assistance in the matter, but to replace of all the property that was destroyed in the fire will put a serious strain on the resources at the disposal of the Diocesan School Board.

MAJOR-GENERAL MOORSOM, Rawalpindi district, senior officer in the Punjab Command, will act for Sir William Lockhart, who has been granted privilege leave to Kashmir.

A COMMUNICATION from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, asks, what steps are being taken by the Municipal Commissioners to prevent or check the spread of cholera in the city, and to provide medical aid for persons attacked by the disease. "It is presumed," says the letter, "that cholera pills or similar medicines are made available at all police-stations and post-offices, and at the registration stataions of the Health Department, and that people are encouraged to make use of these remedies. Sir A. Mackenzie has himself found much advantage in dealing with an epidemic of cholera from the issue of a notice warning the villagers of the tract affected that they should apply to the chaukidar for pills whenever the first symptoms of diarrhœa showed themselves. This saved many lives, and served to allay the tendency to panic, which increases the liability to the disease. A similar notice would probably prove useful in Calcutta, the more so as the Lieutenant-Governor has been told by medical men that they are generally not called in until collapse has taken place."

THE weekly weather reports show that rain is still needed throughout India. In the North-Western Provinces the Malwa crop has been a total failure. In Banda and Fatepur the numbers or relief works were 167,046, out of whom 15,657 dependants receive gratuitous relief. Central India reports about 3,000 on works in Bundelkhand and Goona, and over 9,000 in the Rajputana Agency, Marwar claiming 4,000 of this number.

A CALCUTTA paper says: Another busti, consisting of 20 huts, has been demolished by fire, this time in the northern section of the town, three miles down Barrackpore Road, near Baranagore. As usual, the origin of the fire remains a mystery. It was first observed in an old cow-shed at 3 in the afternoon of Wednesday last, and by the time the local Fire Brigade from Chitpore under the able command of Engineer Holmes could go down to the spot, the busti was fairly on fire. The Brigade worked hard but was not able to arrest the course of the fire till, as stated above, twenty huts had been gutted down. No human lives were lost, only two bullocks which had been tethered were roasted alive. The entire loss is estimated at Rs. 1,000.

THE bulk of the foreign land trade of the Punjab continues to be with Kashmir, the value of the merchandise passiug between the Province and the State in the nine mouths up to December last amounting to over a crore and six lakhs. The total foreign trade of the Province for the same period with other neighbouring States—Kabul, Bajaur, Sewestan, Tirah, Ladakh and Tibet, amounted to only a little over a crore. Trade with Kabul, despite the Amir's repressive imports, recovered somewhat from the heavy fall shown at this time last year, the figures being for the nine months of 1895 Rs. 41,69,000 against Rs. 34,19,000 for the corresponding period of 1894. The temporary check, which was suffered in the trade with Bajaur through the Chitral campaign, appears in a fall in the figures for this region from thirty-two to twenty-eight lakhs.

CRIME of a serious kind decreased in Travancore last year, but of minor offences the record was heavier. Out of 17,647 offences reported 15,984 were returned as true. The cost of the maintenance of order for the year was Rs. 2,13,984. Owing to scanty rainfall agriculture did not flourish, but the general trade of the country showed a considerable increase. Educational institutions have progressed with the population, there being 158 additional schools and 12,248 pupils more than were recorded in the last report.

THE weekly report on the state of the weather and crops, points to no improvement, rain being sadly needed throughout India. In the N.-W. P., the number of persons on relief works has risen to 168,000 of whom 25,000 are dependents in receipt of gratuitous relief. Over 3,000 persons also received aid under other provisions of the Famine Code. In Rajputana some 9,000 persons are on relief works, 3,900 of these being reported from Meywar, and in Central India 2,068.

THE "Indian Pioneers Company, Limited," of Calcutta, observes our Allahabad contemporary, is a co-operative Society possessed of an unlimited capital of enthusiasm apparently, but somewhat deficient in the technique of business-like expression. One may gather from the leaflet which contains the account of a recent annual meeting held on March 29th, that it consists of Graduates and Undergraduates of the Calcutta University, and that its aim is to associate trade with civic duty and culture. There is an allusion to the University having placed an order for examination copy-books with the Society, but beyond this the nature of the business is shrouded in mystery to the eyes of the outsider. We are told that "the usual business of adopting the balance-sheet and report of past year, and examination of the profit and loss account were gone through in an earnest spirit;" and that "a more gratifying spectacle was the entire harmony prevailing among the members present, which was not disturbed by the fact that last year's report did not show any available balance for distribution among the shareholders." This commendable temper is attributed to the fact that they recognised that the business is growing—"as testified by the gross profit of more than Rs. 1,550 on an average outlay and total business in the past year of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 23,000 respectively, in round numbers, out of which no less a sum than Rs. 956 found their way in the shape of salaries to co-operators' pockets." If the reader still feels after this that he does not know all that is necessary about the position and prospects of the Pioneers Company we are afraid that there is nothing more in the report that will enlighten him. But we are told that "Last of all came the delightful spectacle of refreshments provided to the assembly out of voluntary contributions then and there from among the assembled members" who separated with a conviction that Bengal is at last going to the front. Older directors might take a hint from this closing feature of the proceedings: many a meeting which has been characterised by inharmonious incidents might have been brought round by a timely and liberal administration of refreshments into a temper of "determined and calm energy which the want of dividend for the present could not in any way weaken or disturb."

IT will be remembered that Mr. Purcell, in his life of Cardinal Manning, disputes the accuracy of the inscription on the toubstone of the Cardinal, or, at least, that portion of it which relates to his birth. There should be no difficulty in settling the point, for in August, 1891, Mr. Higham, bookseller, purchased a lot of "waste," in which, among other things, was the Manning family Bible. Mr. Higham's catalogue for the September following stated that this Bible was used as the family register at Totteridge. As soon as the Cardinal heard that the Bible was being offered for sale he sent one of his clergy to purchase it on his behalf, and it is believed the book afterwards found a place in the Cardinal's library.

THE SIMLA BRIBERY CASE.

TRIAL AT UMBALLA.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

SYAD MUHAMMAD YUSUF-UD-DIN, the accused, interrogated by the Court, said he was the Talukdar—which was equivalent to Deputy Commissioner in these parts—of Hyderabad, and was paid Rs. 1,000 a month. He was a first class magistrate and collector of revenue. His district was Medak, which was about thirty-three miles from Hyderabad. He went to Simla last June, arriving on the 7th and leaving on the 10th. He stayed at the Central Hotel kept by Gopal Chander.

What was the object of your visit?—I was travelling and sight seeing; I had before been to Madras, Bombay, Baroda, Ahmednagar, Ajmir, Jeypore, and other places. I was on three months leave.

Had you any special reason for going to Simla?—No.

Had you been there before?—I was once there twenty years ago.

The Court then framed a charge against the accused as follows:—

"That you on or about 13th June 1895 at Simla abetted the offence then committed by Gopal Chandar namely, the offence of abetting Mr. Schorn, a public servant, and Record-keeper in the foreign office Government of India, in the taking of gratification other than legal remuneration as a reward for his showing favour in the exercise of his official functions, by undertaking to disclose information relating to the State of Hyderabad, which offence was not committed in consequence of such abetment, Mr. Schorn being a public servant whose duty it was to prevent the disclosure of such information and the taking of such gratification as aforesaid; and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 161-116. Or that you at the same time and place engaged in a conspiracy with Gopal Chandar for the abetment of the said Mr. Schorn in the commission of the said offence, and that an act took place in pursuance of that conspiracy and in order to the doing of that thing, viz., that the said Gopal Chandar went to the said Mr. Schorn and endeavoured to bring him to you; and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 161-116.

A plea of not guilty was tendered, and Mr. Inverarity on behalf of the accused handed in a list of eight witnesses and asked for an adjournment to enable them to be called. He also asked permission under section 503 of the Code for the examination of certain of these witnesses by commission. The Hyderabad witnesses, he said, could not possibly be examined at Umballa. The first six they wished to examine on commission; they were all Hyderabad people and must be examined on commison.

Captain Parsons said the list comprised the names of Mr. A. J. Dunlop, senior member of the Broad of Revenue, Hyderabad, and two other native officials of the Board of Revenue. It was stated that the evidence of these witnesses was necessary to show that the accused did not know sufficient English to carry on an ordinary conversation, that he was a first-grade Taluqdar, which was equivalent to Collector, that he was on leave for three months, and that the signature attached to the application for the tonga at Kalka was his signature.

Mr. Henderson strenuously objected to the examination of any witnesses on commission, except native gentlemen of eminence in whom one could have confidence.

Captain Parsons said there was Mr. A. J. Dunlop; then there were three native gentlemen two officials of the Revenue Board, and a first Taluqdar in charge of a district, in the same position as the accused.

Mr. Henderson contended that these witnesses ought to come to Umballa. Even the accused was before the Court under protest. They had had the jurisdiction of the British Courts repudiated from the foundation of this case, and his objection was therefore a double one. His first objection was that cross-examination was practically worthless when it was handed in in ignorance of the answers to the examination in chief. The procedure by interrogatories was practically useless as regarded the value that attached to cross-examination. Then he would have to hand in these interrogatories now when he knew nothing whatever of the persons concerned. The witnesses for the prosecution had been subjected to the cross-examination of one of the ablest if not the ablest counsel in India, in the presence of the Court, and he submitted it was only fair, unless there were extraordinary reasons to the contrary, or unless the prosecution was prepared to accept any particular witnesses as undoubtedly reliable, that the witnesses for the defence should be subjected to the same process, especially as the prosecution had not at its command such distinguished counsel as Mr. Inverarity. The other reason was this. Any evidence that was given for these witnesses for the defence would be given under circumstances that would enable them to defy the authority of the British Courts. This accused having, as was alleged, committed the offence in India, proceeded to Hyderabad and had since fought by tooth and nail, by every means, supernal, and he might almost say infernal, falsely charging the Magistrate with intentionally offending the Nizam against being brought to trial. If those witness were allowed to give their evidence in Hyderabad it would be before a Commissioner who knew nothing about the case.

Captin Parsons.—Who would be the Commissioner?

Mr. Henderson.—Goodness knows.

Mr. Inverarity.—The Commission would be issued to the Resident who would appoint somebody to take it.

Mr. Henderson, continuing, said that these witnesses having given their evidence would withdraw, and if when their evidence had come out here, it was shown that that evidence was false, how was the Court to get hold of them? They would long ago have withdrawn their heads from the noose of British justce. And the prosecution were thirteen weeks in the Privy Council if they caught them on the British Railways in Hydeabad. But there was a very much stronger reason than that. Evidence ought, whenever possible, to be given in presence of the Court. Hetquoted Mr. Justice Straight of Allahabad—"The Criminal Courts of this country have difficulty enough to deal with the false charges made, and the perjured-testimony given by prosecutors and witnesses whose demeanour and truth they have personal opportunity of estimating, without having complicated with the written evidence of parties not before them." The prosecution was entitled to have these witnesses in this Court, and unless some reason, such as had not yet been advanced, was offered, no application to take their evidence in a Native State in writing should be allowed. It might be said that the Government Advocate himself might go to Hyderabad. The Court was aware that he had numerous public duties, and it was not practicable for him to go to Hyderabad, and it was not practicable or workable to efficiently instruct other counsel. He had no objection, he added, to Mr. Dunlop's being examined on commission.

Captain Parsons remarked that the only point on which any great cross-examination could come in would be on the accused's knowledge of English.

Mr. Henderson said he admitted the other three points that had been specified.

Mr. Inverarity said that supposing it was proved what they proposed to prove, that the Nawab knew, practically speaking, no English at all, that it was absolutely impossible for him to carry on a conversation in English for an hour, as had been represented by the servant witnesses, or to use the phrases put into his mouth by Mr. de Rozario, it would at once dispose of the whole, if not the whole of the evidence given by the prosecution. Therefore, it could not be doubted that that was a most material point. They proposed to prove that by witnesses against whose honour and veracity nothing whatever could be said. They were persons who were all, or at all events some of them, the immediate superiors of the accused in his department, and who knew him sufficiently well to be able to give the required evidence, but their attendance could not be procured at this Court. It would be monstrous to compel Mr. Dunlop and the two or three other gentlemen named in the list to come from Hyderabad to Umballa. The defence did not propose that they should be examined on Commission by written interrogatories, but in the usual way—that they should be examined and cross-examined "viva voce," and the person who would have the conduct of the Commission would be a person entirely against them, if he took any side at all, that was the Resident of Hyderabad. The practice was for the Resident to appoint one of his assistants. It would be a monstrous thing, he repeated, to shut these witnesses out—the only satisfactory witnesses the defence could produce. The Court had no means of compelling them to come here, and the defence had none. That being so, the only way of obtaining their evidence was by Commission. All of the witnesses were men of high character, and it was monstrous to say that they wished to be examined at Hyderabad to keep their heads out of the noose of british justice. Mr. Dunlop was a gentleman of as high honour as any gentleman in the Court.

Mr. Henderson.—There is no controversy as to Mr. Dunlop.

Mr. Inverarity said that Mr. Henderson had made general allegations applying to all. In regard to the other witnesses—what he had said covered four—the points which Mr. Henderson admitted, made it hardly necessary to examine them now. As to the witnesses to the defendant's position he was not calling these witnesses to show that the defendant occupied a particular position now, but to prove that he gave a correct account of himself in Simla. Then as to the signature on the tonga requisition his object in proving that was to show that the defendant gave his name; it had been suggested that he concealed his name yet this document was open to all Government officials and the police. The object of proving that he was on leave and travelling about, was to show that he was not an emissary who had come up direct to Simla from Hyderabad. Then the object of calling Maulvie Abdul Ghaffur, vakil, was to prove the remarks referred to in the cross-examination of the table servant Abdullah. The Madrassi servant of the Nawab, whom they also proposed calling, was now in the service of another person in Hyderabad; it was important that he should be examined, since he had been spoken of as having been present on various occasions spoken to by Mrs. deRozario; and with reference to Mr. Parsons of Simla, whom they also proposed to call, he might say that they hoped to prove through him that on one of the days when it was alleged the defendant secluded himself in the hotel he visited the gardens.

Captain Parsons observed that in the ordinary course in a criminal case, when an accused could not procure the attendance of a witness, the Court issued a summons. It was represented here that it was not possible for the Court to secure the attendance of the witnesses.

Mr. Henderson asked if Mr. Inverarity would mention under what law the Resident could compel their attendance before him.

Mr. Inverarity said it would be unnecessary. These witnesses would attend without being summoned. It would be quite unnecessary for the Resident to issue any summons. And if it was necessary, he believed it would be possible.

Mr. Henderson complained that the Court was asked to issue this commission on a series of assumptions.

Captain Parsons asked if these witnesses came, if they would come at the defendant's expense or at the expense of the Government.

Mr. Henderson said it was in the discretion of the magistrate to allot the expense, but the defence had shown that it had abundance of funds at its disposal. It brought up Mr. Pugh from Calcutta, and now it had brought Mr. Inverarity from Bombay. Obviously there was no want of funds.

Captain Parsons said he did not think the smaller men should be able to stop away or not as they pleased; they should be called to the Court, or the accused should bring them. Supposing the attendance of these men was ordered, could it be worked through the Foreign Office that they should attend?

Mr. Henderson thought not. This pleader, for instance, was not under the Foreign Office, nor was he subordinate to the Nizam's Government, and certainly the private servant mentioned was not. Anyhow, if the defence were able to induce these people to attend at Hyderabad, he presumed they were equally able to secure their attendance here, provided their expenses were guaranteed. He impressed the disadvantage there was in examining a pleader and a common servant on commission; there was no opportunity of cross-examining them, and the Court lost the opportunity of witnessing their demeanour under examination.

Captain Parsons.—What is the Revenue Board?

Mr. Kirkpatrick explained that it was the same as the Suddur Board of Revenue in the North West Provinces or Bengal. There were three members.

Captain Parsons observed that if two of them were called to attend the Court it meant that the Board came to a standstill.

Mr. Henderson thought that in the case of these members of the Revenue board a commission should be agreed to.

Captain Parsons.—In the case of this taluqdar?

Mr. Henderson considered it was desirable that the Court should take his evidence. It was desirable he should come within the scope off cross-examination and under the eye of the Magistrate.

Captain Parsons asked Mr. Inverarity if he meant that this evidence, which he wished to be taken by commission, should be taken in the usual way and not by set form of interrogatory?

Mr. Inverarity.—Certainly—"viva voce" just as it would be before your honour.

Captain Parsons said he could not agree to the issuing of a commission in the case of all six witnesses. That would be practically handing over charge of the trial to the Resident at Hyderabad. He would issue, a commission in the case of the first three. Mr. Dunlop and two other members of the Bord, but the others would have to be produced before the Court by the accused.

Mr. Inverarity having stated that at least two months would be requird for the commission, the next hearing of the case was fixed for 8th June, and at counsels' request the Court agreed, if it could be arranged, that it should take place at Simla.

The Court was then adjourned.

THE ARTIST AND THE POPE.

THE "Deutsche Revue" publishes "Talks with Franz von Lenbach" (the celebrated Munich painter), by the late Dr. W. Wyl, from which we extract the following:

My last Roman stay lasted five years, of each of which I spent eight months in Rome and four in Germany. I occupied, in the first storey of the Palazzo Borghese, the apartment of the famous Paulina Borghese, which consisted of a suite of rooms looking into a garden. In Rome I also made the acquaintance of, and painted Pope Leo XIII. This inducement came from Munich. The question was the building of a church, and the society which had taken the matter up was of the opinion that by a portrait of the Pope they would succeed in getting together a large sum of money. They, therefore, wrote to me to paint the Pope, and I answered I was quite willing if sufficient opportunity were given me for doing so. The present Cardinal Mocenni, a Tyrolese, who at the time acted as secretary to the Pope, came to invite me to the Vatican. On the occasion I learned that under all circumstances I must kiss the Pope's toe. Not a few pious persons were looking forward to this spectacle with great misery and joy, for I am sorry to say I was deemed a dreadful heathen. But I would not let myself be put out. As I had said A—I was going to say B, too—and made up my mind to the toe kissing. At the audience I knelt before the Holy Father, bravely kissed the slipper, and remained some time in a kneeling posture. But I soon noticed that it was the Pope's intention to let me go on kneeling there for ever. But at last it was too much of a good thing, and I got up of my own accord. My first impression was that the Pope was already then a dying man, and to-day one reads that he is hale and hearty. He was as pale as wax, shrivelled up, and nothing but a shadow. But he is a very refined, great man, this one can see; one easily sees, also, that he is spiritually far superior to the Cardinals surrounding him. He interests himself greatly in Bismarck, and put a thousand questions about him. Bismarck was evidently the only one in whom he recognised his equal as a diplomate, and a spiritual rival. He was not at all satisfied with my sitting portrait of him which now hangs in the new Pinakothek. According to his opinion a Pope can and dare only be painted right in one way, namely, young, standing up, and blessing. In order to give me an opportunity of studying him, and to catch the moment in which he appeared most favourable, he commissioned Mocenni to kneel down before him and to carry on a pantomimic conversation with him. The future Cardinal knelt down in front of the Pope, and the latter conversed with him from his throne in suitable gestures. I had to look on and try to catch every favourable moment. I also saw them carry him in his Sedan chair to the chapel; he appeared to me all sunk of a heap, quite without any strength, half dead. Arrived at the chapel he made an effort, and suddenly took a pinch of snuff, which he rubbed into his waxlike nose with great energy. Through the many conversations which he had with me about Bismarck, Leo's interest in the German statesman increased, and it got to such a pitch that he wished to have a portrait of the Prince. One day Mocenni came to me—he can also speak a little German. He said, in a mysterious manner, that the Pope wished to have a portrait of Prince Bismarck, none one that I had, perhaps, in stock but a fresh one which must be specially painted for his Holiness. Soon after this I left Rome where it was beginning to get very hot, and returned to Germany. In Varzin I informed the Chancellor that the Pope sent him his best greetings, and that he wished to have his portrait. At the same time I presented the Prince with a study of the Pope taken from life, which now hangs in the museum at Sehonhausen. The affaire seemed to amuse the Prince, and he said, smiling, "I am curious what the next thing will be." At the same time he declared himself willing to sit for the picture ordered by the Pope. I painted it, and took it the following spring to Rome. But the Pope has never seen this portrait. French papers, inspired by Jesuits, kicked up a fearful row about the Holy Apostolic Palace being about to be desecrated by the portrait of an infamous arch-heretic, and what's more, the father of the Kulturkampf. I received in the Palazzo Borghese a visit from the then Secretary of the Pope, Cardinal Jacobini. He brought me the news that in a few weeks a decision would be arrived at with respect to the Bismarck portrait. Weeks went by, and also months, nothing was heard from the Vatican, and the Bismarck picture was not even thought of. Instead of being in the Holy Palace, for which it was originally destined, it is now in the profane gallery of the good town of Breslau.

THE *Yorkshire Post* says that news has just been received from New Zealand of the death of Mr. Crawford Marley at the age of eighty-three. Mr. Marley, who emigrated from Darlington to New Zealand about fourteen years since, was for a long time well known in connexion with the Durham coal trade. He is believed to have been the last survivor of those who had a first ride on Stephenson's No. 1 engine when the Stockton and Darlington Railway was opened. He was about thirteen years of age at the time, and with two other boys he went to see the "iron horse," which was brought from Newcastle on a dray by eight horses. When the locomotive had had been got on the line, George Stephenson's brother Joseph, who was in charge of it, asked the lads to run to a farmhouse for some buckets, and the boiler was filled from a spring near at hand. The fire having been lighted and steam raised, the boys in return for their assistance were invited to have a first ride.

As usual, the "Journal" of the Photographic Society of India for April is interesting and instructive. An extremely artistic photo-etching enlarged from a hand-camera negative by Mr. T. A. Pope represents the Hughli at the entrance to Tolly's Nullah. The grouping and reproduction of this picture are alike admirable. In the editorial column, the success of the recent exhibition, both in popularty and pecuniary results, is dwelt upon with much satisfaction.

THE PUSH STROKE CONTROVERSY.

BY JOHN ROBERTS.]

THE present agitation against the push shot was initiated by William Mitchell in an article written by him for the first number of this magazine. His reasons for wishing the stroke abolished are perhaps not wholly disinterested, for he is, in my opinion, but an indifferent push shot player. Still, I do not think that the abolition of the stroke would materially improve Mitchell's status as a player, though, judging by his challenge to play either Diggle of Dawson on level terms "push barred," he himself appears to think so. In the article just quoted Mitchell states that when a member of the committee which framed the rules, he made a proposition to make the push a foul stroke, but received no support. This, I think, pretty conclusively proves that, when Mitchell wrote his article, he did not hold the opinion that the push is a foul stroke under the existing rules, but only that it ought to be made so—presumably by an alteration. I also was a member of the Rule Committee—as a matter of fact, I was chairman of it—and I can certainly affirm that there was no intention on the part of the farmers of the rules to make the stroke foul. The rules which are now quoted against the push were framed to cover entirely different cases, and Mitchell and everyone else whose names are on the rules are quite well aware of this. In a postscript to his letter to the "Times," Mitchell says that neither Diggle, Dawson: nor myself attempt to deny that the push is a foul stroke. I do most emphatically deny that the properly played push stroke is a foul under any existing rule, and I challenge Mitchell or anyone else to prove that it is so. The opponents of the push appear to rely upon the alleged fact that it is impossible to make the stroke without striking the ball twice, and some of them support their opinions by the statement that if a coloured ball he pushed by a well chalked cue it will show a series of small dots, thus proving that the cue has left and returned to the ball several times. Now, I have made some careful experiments on these lines, and I find that in what I should call a fair push there is no such succession of small dots, but an unbroken chalk line, showing that the cue has never left the ball. Now, if this is a foul, the masse stroke must be a foul for the cue travels over a portion of the ball in making the stroke, and the ball shows a similar chalk line afterwards. No one would, I think, care to say that the masse is a foul stroke, and, therefore, it must be admitted that a push stroke played as I have described is fair. I am quite willing to admit that the stroke has been abused, and that it is in many cases a foul: in fact, I have myself claimed such strokes as fouls, but this is no reason why every push should be stigmatised as foul just because it is a push.

Let it not be imagined for a moment that Diggle, Dawson, and myself stand alone in considering that the push stroke may be made in a fair and legitimate manner, I firmly believe that by far the greater number of players are of our opinion, and Major Broadfoot, no mean authority on the game, in No. I of this magazine says that "it is difficult to say when it is fair and when it is foul," thus admitting that it may be fair.

So much for the legality of the stroke when properly played. Let me now consider the position of the "Sportsman" in the matter, without any reference to the legality or otherwise of the stroke. If it is foul for the past ten years the "Sportsman" has only just now become alive to the fact, and, stranger still, has confined itself to stigmatising the stroke as a foul in one instance only at the time, out of three or four matches running concurrently. Thus, when these reports commenced, they were confined to the play at Messrs. Burroughes and What's saloon, at Dean Street; and anyone reading the "Sportsman" would gather the impression that while Spiller and McNeill were habitually playing a foul game, all the other players were playing strictly according to the rules. So when the Argyll Hall was honoured by the presence of the eminent authority on billiards who is responsible for these reports, Spiller and McNeill were left in peace to play the push at will. After the conclusion of the Diggle-Dawson match the censor evidently took a rest, for up to the time of writing Dawson has been allowed to "push" his way through the 24,000 match with myself at the Egyptain Hall without at all shocking the "Sportsman," which appears for the time to have abandoned the position expressed by the sentence. "The push stroke has been, and will be described as a foul stroke, because it is one."

If I might be permitted to offer a humble suggestion without being suspected of "assuming a censorship of the reports of my play," I would urge the "Sportsman," when next it lays on its special "opinions," to have the courage of its opinions, and if it possesses any, and treat all matches alike, and not reserve its thunders for a couple of players who are no worse than half a dozen others playing at the same time.

The other papers quoted seem mostly to have blindly accepted the "Sportsmans" version of the matter, and as none of them betray any remarkable knowledge of the subject under discussion, their comments require but little refutation. I may, however inform "The Globe" that English billiards has not been altered several times to suit my father or myself and that that "hybrid monster," the championship table, was not made to suit either of us. For the instruction of the Capical Times" I may say that Peall plays the push stroke as much and as well as any one, and further that he would be the last to advise anyone to back him against either Diggle or Dawson on level terms. The long rigmarole in "The Referee" is chiefly remarkable for the statement that Mr. Marden Jonathan Kentfield and that lot did not play the push stroke. Of course they didn't because they did not know how to play it, as the stroke was not invented in their time. They did not, however, as suggested by "The Referee," always hit the ball, for in those days it was permissible to play with the butt of the cue. The comment in "Truth" appears to me to be the most pertinent of the lot, but I cannot see what golf has to do with the question. This matter should stand on its own bottom, and analogy is, in my opinion, quite out of place.

Since the commencement of this controversy I have been abused both for wishing to abolish the push stroke and for wishing to retain it. I therefore take this opportunity of saying that I care little whether the stroke is retained or abolished. I am not by any means the best player of the push stroke, for Diggle, Peas and perhaps Richards, play the stroke better than I do. I do not doubt that I should be able to adapt myself to any alteration, before however, any step in the direction of abolishing the push is taken, I must strongly urge that the after position of the game be carefully considered. Some appear to think that the solution of the difficulty lies in the adoption of the masse, I myself do not share that opinion. We could not bring the stroke to the French or American standard of perfection, as our tables and the size of our balls are not so well adapted to it, and moreover, the constant use of the stroke on our tables would injure the table for scientific play.

It seems to be forgotten, on the other hand, that it requires a great amount of skill to make a push stroke properly, and that there is consequently not the usual reson for making it foul, viz., that it gives the player using it an unfair advantage over his opponent. Any advantage obtained is gained by the exercise of superior skill, and on that account is presumably gained in a fair manner. The only valid reason for barring the push stroke appears to me to be the reason for barring the spot stroke, that is, that it makes the game monotonous. As to this, I have before said, and repeat, that I am perfectly willing to cease playing the stroke even under existing rules, i.e., to play "push barred," as soon as I see indications that the public no longer care to see matches in which it is played. Needless to say, I shall not take the opinion of the "Sportsman," or of any other newspapers, as conclusive on this point.—"Billiard Review."

OPIUM REVENUE.

THE Bengal opium sale proceeds in April 1896, and Malwa opium pass duty in, and to end of March 1896, compared with the Estimates of the 6th April 1896:—

Latest Month.	In April 1896. Bengal. Rs.	In March 1896. Bombay. Rs.
Budget Estimate	42,25,000	10,00,000
Actual	44,70,0[illegible]	15,85,675
Better than Estimate	2,65,00	5,85,675
Worse than Estimate	.....	.....

One Sale of Bengal Opium and twelve months

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE action of the warrants directing certain absorptions to take place on the Generals' List as vacancies occur, writes the "Army and Navy Gazette," has so reduced it that the question arises whether the list has not been reduced enough. Two main interests which clash against each other seem to be involved, the first being the pocket of the taxpayer, the second the rights of purchase officers. The taxpayer demands that there shall be generals enough for all possible wants, but not more than enough, so that the pension list may be kept as low as permissible. On the other hand, a large number of the officers on the Colonels' List are purchase officers, and until all these are disposed of the generals' establishment should be a liberal one, to give as many officers as possible the chance of promotion to general and a slightly better pension. It may be said that such officers on accepting their last promotion lost their former rights; but though this may be law it is not equity, as it is impossible to get over the fact that the original contract between purchase officers and the Government was broken by the latter, and then only by a Royal Warrant, as Parliament would not pass the measure for the abolition of purchase. Amongst other rights of purchase officers was the one that they might eventually become general officers. Now, the innumerable warrants issued since the abolition of purchase very much curtailed this right, as many officers are now driven out of the service by age, supersession &c., long before they reach the rank of colonel. It seems only common fairness, then, that the few who do escape the network of warrants should have a chance of becoming generals should be treated as liberally as possible.

We have long maintained remarks the "Broad Arrow," that common sense directs that, before fixing our military and naval strength and deciding on the organisation and distribution of our land and sea forces, some fixed principle should be laid down as to the work that our navy and army are expected to perform. Of course it is impossible to forecast exactly the precise nature and amount of the task that would devolve on our soldiers and sailors, but a general scheme of war policy should be drawn up calculated for all reasonable probabilities. As to the objection that it would not be prudent to let foreign nations know precisely what our intentions are it is more specious than sound. No one in his senses would dream of proclaiming to the world what under certain circumstances we should do, for circumstances cannot be precisely foreseen. Neither is it necessary to confuse what we could with what we would do. We might however without danger or imprudence announce that we consider it necessary in the interests of the country to be prepared (a) to garrison our coaling stations and Colonial garrison; (b) to despatch reinforcements to India; (c) to have always available a field army of about a certain strength with which to make our power felt in Europe or Egypt.

Vice-Admiral Richard Wells, who now obtains promotions to the full admiral's list, holds at this moment one of the more important commands in the navy. However, he perhaps had a greater significance when he held the commandership-in-chief at the Cape than he has even now as Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. During the two years that he was at the Cape—that was from 1888 to 1890—his entertainments were considerably esteemed, and he himself became a social personage of importance. The admiral also took part in the naval operations against Russia, and was present at the bombardment of Sveaborg and Bomarsund. He is popular in the service, and is regarded at the Admiralty as a reliable officer. He will continue at the Nore until June.

The German Navy Estimates, which were recently under the discussion of the Reichstag, amounted to 55,797,724 marks for the permanent or continuous expenditure (an increase of 534,231 marks), and—for the new or special expenditure—of 25,027,300 marks on the ordinary, and 5,814,500 marks on the extraordinary, estimates, being increases severally of 4,473,950 marks and 1,058,100 marks. The shipbuilding votes which have been sanctioned are 3,000,000 marks as the third instalment for the Ersatz Preussen, 1,250,000 marks as the second instalment for the cruiser Ersatz Leipzig, 1,500,000 marks each for the second instalments of the cruisers Ersatz Freya, "K" and "L," and a final grant of 1,640,000 marks for the new engines of two ships of the Sachsen class. The ships to be newly laid down are the Ersatz Friedrich der Grosse (initial vote 1,000,000 marks), two second-class cruisers, "M" and "N" (each 1,750,000 marks), a fourth-class cruiser "G" (500,000 marks), a torpedo division boat (873,000 marks), and eight first-class torpedo-boats (together 1,800,000), in addition to a station ship for Constantinople to be purchased at a cost of 350,000 marks. A sum of 820,000 marks has also been voted towards renewing the machinery of the two other ships of the Sachsen class. Thus, though the original estimates have been slightly reduced, no vessel has been struck out of the list, as in previous years. The gross cost of the new battleship will be 14,100,000 marks, of each of the second-class cruisers 7,500,000 marks, and of the fourth-class cruiser 2,600,000 marks.

The discussion upon the subject of naval administration which has been raised in relation to Sir Vesey Hamilton's volume will lead interesting changes under consideration, and, as it would appear, practically decided upon in France. We have already pointed out that the separation of administrative work under the three heads of personnel, material, and finance, has been found unsatisfactory in France as it was in England, and that it is intended to introduce a new triple classification based upon the needs of the existing fleet, the fleet under construction and the department of finance, these three departments being apart from that of the merchant marine, which is to be constituted out of branches now otherwise grouped. It seems, according to the "Yacht," that when M. Lockroy took office he was filled with the fear that the Chief of the Staff, whose functions were analogous to those of our First Sea Lord, was, as a permanent officer, practically Sub-Minister and a personage of too much importance not sufficiently responsible. Accordingly he has made it a practice to communicate with the departments without the intermediation of the chief of the Staff. This officer while losing importance, is to have added duties, taking over the great business of the personnel of the Fleet, as well as of victualling and transports.

There is probably sound sense in making the Minister's Cabinet into a channel of communication between the Admiralty and the Chamber, but, as the "Yacht" remarks, the result of handing over to the Minister the direct control of the department will depend upon the ability and knowledge of the Minister himself. Experience in this country would seem to show that a strong naval element, composed of flag officers of long service, should stand between a civilian Minister and civil departments. Unhappily in France the want of any organisation resembling our Admiralty Board, combined with very frequent changes in the Minister, who often has no sooner begun to feel at home in his office than, owing to political considerations, he is driven out to make room for an inexperienced successor, has made the administration the happy hunting ground of faddists, who have swayed the direction of the Navy hither and thither, and destroyed all continuous policy. Moreover, we shall be surprised if it be found a good arrangement to concentrate such a vast business as the management of the whole existing Fleet in the hands of the Chief of the Staff, and at the same time to deprive him of position, and as it would seem, to some extent, of direct control. The "Yacht" remarks that the new organisation is neither the bouleversement general that many feared, nor the rajeunissement of the Navy that others hoped for.

The "InvalideRusse" announces that a new course of advanced instruction has been opened at the Nicolas Naval Academy. It includes naval strategy and tactics, military naval tactics (by which is probably meant the conduct of combined naval and military operations), geography, naval history, and international law. Lectures are made to illustrate and accompany practical naval tactics, such as are necessary for commanders of ships and squadrons. Those admitted to the instruction are staff officers and lieutenants of the Fleet of at least six years' seniority, who have followed the courses in one of the academies or torpedo or gunnery schools of the Navy. This year the four months' course will extend up to May 1. It is being attended by nineteen officers. The test will not be by examination but by the presentation by candidates of essays upon the subjects dealt with. Next year this system of training is to be extended.

The Negus held a review of his troops in the presence of Major Salsa. One hundred thousand men took part. They marched past "in good order and were well armed." The Emperor Menelik subsequently showed the major the stores of provisions in his possession. "Fanfulla" says that the Negus is stated to have himself asked for a resumption of the peace negotiations and to have proposed as conditions that the territories of the Italian colony should be limited on the south-west to the watershed formed by the mountains near the Mareb. The Negus promised to give up all his prisoners and to permit the evacuation of Adigrat with military honours, the garrison being allowed to march out with their arms, ammunition, and provisions. The boundary on the south-east should be fixed at Senafeh, which would be left to the Italians, while the territory cut off by a line from Adowa to Adigrat would be assigned to the Abyssinians. Tiger would again become an independent province governed by a Ras friendly to Italy and accepted by that country. The Shoans would cooperate with the Italians against the Dervishes. The "Esercito Italiano" publishes a similar statement of the conditions of peace proposed by Menelik, and adds: "General Baldissera would object to either Ras Sebat or Ras Mangascia as governor of the buffer State, and would prefer Ras Makonnen, who is ready to accept the post and would also be prepared to act in accord with us against the Dervishes."

"LITTLE SHORT OF A MIRACLE."
SURPRISING AFFAIR.

EJACULATIONS of surprise greeted Miss Elizabeth Emsley, when met in the streets by former companions. The latter could scarcely believe their eyes. Miss Emsley had been seriously ill; the doctors appeared to do her no good, and her cure was considered little short of a miracle. The case was noised abroad, and to make an independent inquiry, a reporter of the "Pudsey News" recently visited Mr. Emsley's home at No. 9, Valley-road, Littlemoor England. He says: "I was accorded a hearty welcome. Mrs. Emsley told the story of her daughter's case. She said: 'Our Lizzie commenced to grow ill a year last Whitsuntide, that is, at Whitsuntide, 1894. She was then sixteen years old. We dallied a fortnight, but the pains all over her body, particularly in her legs and hands, became so bad that we were obliged to call in a most able doctor, who attended her for three months, but without recovery of health. The doctor declared it to be a case of rheumatism. She was not able to walk (without assistance) or kneel, and her hands were so much swollen that she could not have wrung a cloth if it had been to save her life.'"

AN INTERRUPTION.

At this juncture of the interview a noise was heard outside, and one of the little ones cried "Our Lizzie's coming, mother," and immediately the subject of the interview came smilingly forward, and joined in the conversation. She had heard her mother's last remarks, and exclaimed, "Yes, sir, I could not stir; my father had to carry me to bed at nights, and fetch me down again in the morning, and I had to be 'paddled,' about just like a child."

"Yes, that is so," put in the mother, "and she could neither dress nor undress herself, and besides being unable to walk or use her hands, could not even feed herself. Day after day and week after week passed without any sign of improvement, and she was confined to her bed."

"Well," continued Mrs. Emsley, "we did not know what to do for her.

WE WOULD TAKE HOLD OF HER

one on each side, and guide her to a neighbours house fronting on to the main road, where she could sit in the doorway, and receive some pleasure by seeing people pass. Everything it was possible to get, which people recommended, I think we got, but of no avail."

"But she does not seem to ail anything now! What has cured her?" queried the reporter.

"Well," replied the mother, "we had read in the "Pudsey News" so much about the marvellous cures by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that at last I said to my husband: What do you think if we try these Pills; to which he responded "Well we have tried everything, I thinks we can try them." Accordingly I went for a box. After taking the first box she could walk better. We continued getting the Pills, and she has mended ever since, and now, sir, she can do anything as well as anybody almost. Yes, they have done her 2/9 worth of good, and she is now taking the twelfth box."

"Do you honestly believe and attribute your daughter's recovery to these Pills?" asked the interviewer, to which Mrs. Emsley emphatically answered "I do, sir, and to nothing else," an opinion in which the father and the girl herself were equally confident.

"And" continued Mrs. Emsley, "she has never had anything else since she started taking them. Before, she had no appetite, but now she is always ready for her meals, and can eat first-rate too."

"Have you any objection to this interview being published?" asked the reporter, to which both the father and mother promptly replied "No, not the slightest. It is true, as scores of people who are familiar with the case can testify, and who have told us that it should be made known and we think that it is only right that people who are similarly suffering should know of it."

Mrs. Emsley mentioned several persons in the vicinity who had derived advantage from taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills on hearing of her daughter's case and cure.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, and are sold wholesale and retail by Messrs Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

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"ATKINSON'S "NATURAL" PERFUMES
are made from flowers, and possess all their natural fresh sweetness. They cannot be surpassed either in delicacy or strength.
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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18597, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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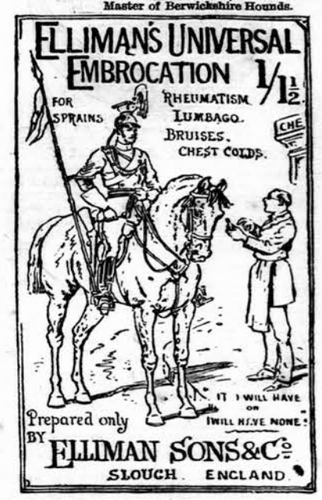

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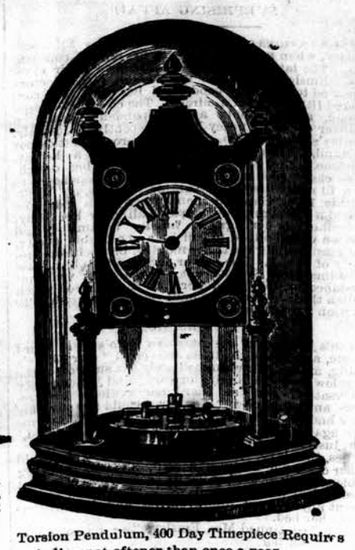

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